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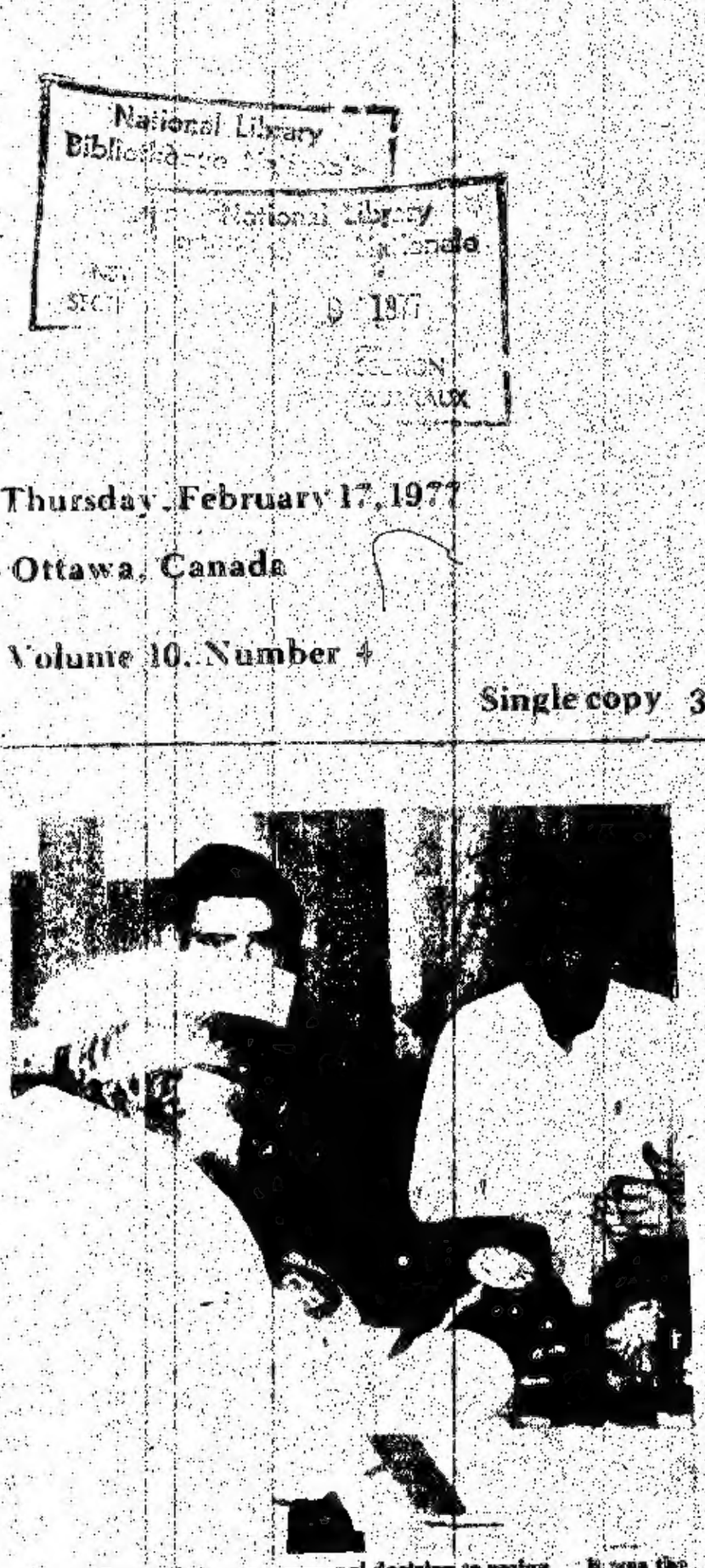


Jagjivan Ram: "It was my personal decision to resign.... It was the call of the nation.

Ahmad , H.C. in Canada

Mahboob Ahmad, Ambassador of India to Indonesia, has been appointed High Commissioner of India to Canada in succession to Uma Shankar Bajpai. Mr. Ahmad is expected to take up his assignment shortly.

Bajpai posted to Switzerland

Uma Shankar Bajpai, High Commissioner of India to Canada, has been appointed Ambassador of India to Switzerland in succession to Avtar Singh.

Ram's eight point demand

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: In his resignation letter from the Cabinet Jagjivan Ram, former Agriculture Minister, had placed an 8-point demand as follows:

- immediate withdrawal of the emergency
- repeal of MISA
- release of all political prisoners held under arbitrary laws
- repeal of the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act
- restoration of the Feroze Gandhi Act ensuring immunity for the publication of parliamentary proceedings
- declaration by the Government that the police and para-military forces shall not be used in the election in any manner that may intimidate the voters
- Government machinery shall not be used in any manner for the purpose of promoting the interest and image of any person in political life.

Government's mass media, particularly the radio and the television, shall observe the norms that prevailed before the emergency.

At a crowded press conference, Mr. Ram explained that it was his personal decision to resign. He was not sad because "it was the call of the nation," he told a questioner.

Asked why he had not spoken out all these months, he replied that he did not want to go into the past history as it would lead to divulging Cabinest secrets. (Mrs. Gandhi in her reply to Ram had said that it was strange that he should have remained silent all these months).

Mr. Ram added that he took every action at the right time.

Mrs.Pandit joins opposition

New Delhi, Feb. 14 - Vijayalakshmi Pandit, former president of the United Nations General Assembly and an aunt of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, said she has decided to work for Mrs. Gandhi's ouster in next month's parliamentary elections.

The 76-year-old Mrs. Pandit said she has joined the new Congress for Democracy party formed two weeks ago by Jagjivan Ram, who resigned as agriculture minister and touched off a revolt against Mrs. Gandhi's leadership within the ruling Congress party.

Mrs. Pandit, who retired from active politics in 1968 when she gave up a seat in Parliament, said she does not intend to seek any office in the March elections.

Mrs. Pandit said she has been unhappy for some time with Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule and suspension of civil liberties.

Observers feel her decision is a major setback to the prime minister, and would provide an important psychological boost to the supporters of Ram and other opposition parties who have joined forces for the election.

[AP]

Sanjay Gandhi is a candidate

New Delhi, India — Prime Minister Indira Ghandhi's 30-year old son Sanjay, whose emergence as a political leader has become a dominant issue in the campaign for the March general election, will run for Parliament, the ruling Congress party announced today.

In a rebuff to congress party dissidents who opposed Sanjay's increasing political role, the party elders nominated the young industrialist for a parliamentary seat from Uttar Pradesh. (A.P.)

Lillian Carter at Ahmed's funeral

New Delhi, Feb. 14 - President Jimmy Carter's 78-year-old mother, returning to the land where she served as the U.S. Peace Corps' oldest volunteer a decade ago, finished a strenuous day yesterday with a meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Lillian Carter and the President's 26-year-old son Chip, here for the funeral of Indian President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, met the Prime Minister and her family at her residence for 45 minutes.

Both women emerged beaming from what Mrs. Carter described as "a very lovely social meeting."

"I am deeply touched that Mrs. Carter should have come to India and brought her grandson," Mrs. Gandhi said as she saw off the President's mother. "We were very happy Mr. Carter was elected President. An American woman had written me a letter prophesying that he would win and so I was forewarned."

Mr. Ahmed was buried with full state honors on the grounds of a small mosque where he prayed for many years.

President Ahmed died here on Friday, aged 71.

Flags were flown at half mast across Canada in tribute to Mr. Ahmed.

Mrs. Carter sat in a chair at the burial site next to Princess Ashi Sonam Choden Wangchuk, sister of the King of Bhutan. Also present were Prince Michael of Kent, representing the Queen and Nazar Matchanov, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

The warmth of the meeting between Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Carter was in sharp contrast to the tone of remarks Mrs. Carter voiced about Mrs. Gandhi four months ago.

In an interview published in the October issue of Ms. magazine, Mrs. Carter was quoted as saying: "Mrs. Gandhi, herself, cares nothing for the poor. She's just a politician. The things we send them never get to the poor. They're divided among the big shots in the Government."

The remarks were made before Mrs. Gandhi took steps to ease the state of emergency she had imposed on India, including the release of many political prisoners.

[AP].

Nuclear technology to check food losses

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar): Nuclear technology can be an effective means of checking losses in food storage, according to Atomic Energy Commission Chairman H.N. Sethna.

Inaugurating an international symposium on "improving crop, Dr. Sethna suggested food irradiation process to check losses during post-harvest storage and added current International scientific opinion supported the view that consumption of irradiated food posed no health hazards.

He said well developed technologies for food processing and preservation in operation in industrialised countries were all "energy intensive" and therefore their transfer "into tobo" to developing countries would be "most inopportune and uneconomic."

Food preservation was therefore one field where nuclear technology could make "substantial impact," he added. Besides, he said, adoption of nuclear techniques could help in evolving new varieties for crops and in conservation of essential agricultural inputs like water and fertilisers.

Landing rates raised

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (Samachar) The Government has announced enhancement in Airport landing charges and navigation dues for commercial aircraft.

The announcement, made last week, said the new landing rates for representative aircraft are $1,075 for Boeing 747, $408 for Boeing 707 and $59 for DC-9.

Martyrs Day observed

Martyrs Day was observed in the capital on January 30. The main function was held at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat. Thousands visited the Rahghat since early morning to pay their homage and participate in prayer meetings.

Food stocks ample

Easy availability of foodgrains in all parts of the country at reasonable prices is an important highlight of the food situation today. This is due to the record production of nearly 120 million tonnes of foodgrains during 75-76 as well as substantial stocks built-up by the Government as buffer. Despite an attempt on the part of trade to take advantage of the somewhat delayed winter rains in 76-77 and indulge in pushing up prices to some extent, the Government has been fully able to meet the demands of various States through Public Distribution System due to a comfortable stock position in foodgrains.

Parking a satellite

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar): The International Telecommunications Satellite (Intelsat) has agreed to the location of India's first domestic satellite - Indian National Satellite (INSAT) in the equatorialorbit above the Indian Ocean

President Ahmed passes away

The High Commission of India announces with regret the passing away in New Delhi on February 11 of the President of India, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed following a heart attack.

President Ahmed was 72.

The President, who was on a State visit to Malaysia earlier this week, only returned to New Delhi on February 10. On arrival at the airport, President looked cheerful and exchanged greetings and shook hands with leaders and others who had assembled to welcome him back.

He suffered a massive heart attack early in the morning of February 11 at about 9 A.M.. A bulletin signed by four doctors said: "The President of India, Mr. Ahmed passed away at 0852 hrs. on February 11, 1977 after a cardiac arrest from which he could not revive in spite of immediate and intensive efforts at cardio-pulmonary resuscitation."

Begum Abida Ahmed, the President's two sisters, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Congress President, D.K. Barooah, were among those who were at the bedside when the end came.

Two sons and the daughter of President Ahmed, who are all abroad, were immediately informed of the sad news.

STATE MOURNING

There will be State Morning for 13 days. The funeral will take place on Sunday, February 13. President's body will be in State in the Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, for the people to pay their last respects.

All flags have been lowered to half-mast on Government buildings and all Government offices will remain closed on February 11. The High Commission of India, Ottawa will also remain closed for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President.

MR. JATTI SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT

Soon after the President passed away, the Cabinet met at Rashtrapati Bhawan and adopted a condolence resolution.

The Vice President, B.D. Jatti, has been sworn in as President.

PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has described President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed as a "great gentleman, a great Muslim." In a message of condolence on the death of President Ahmed, Prime Minister said: "This is a terrible shock and I am too overwhelmed with grief to find words adequate to express my sorrow."

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

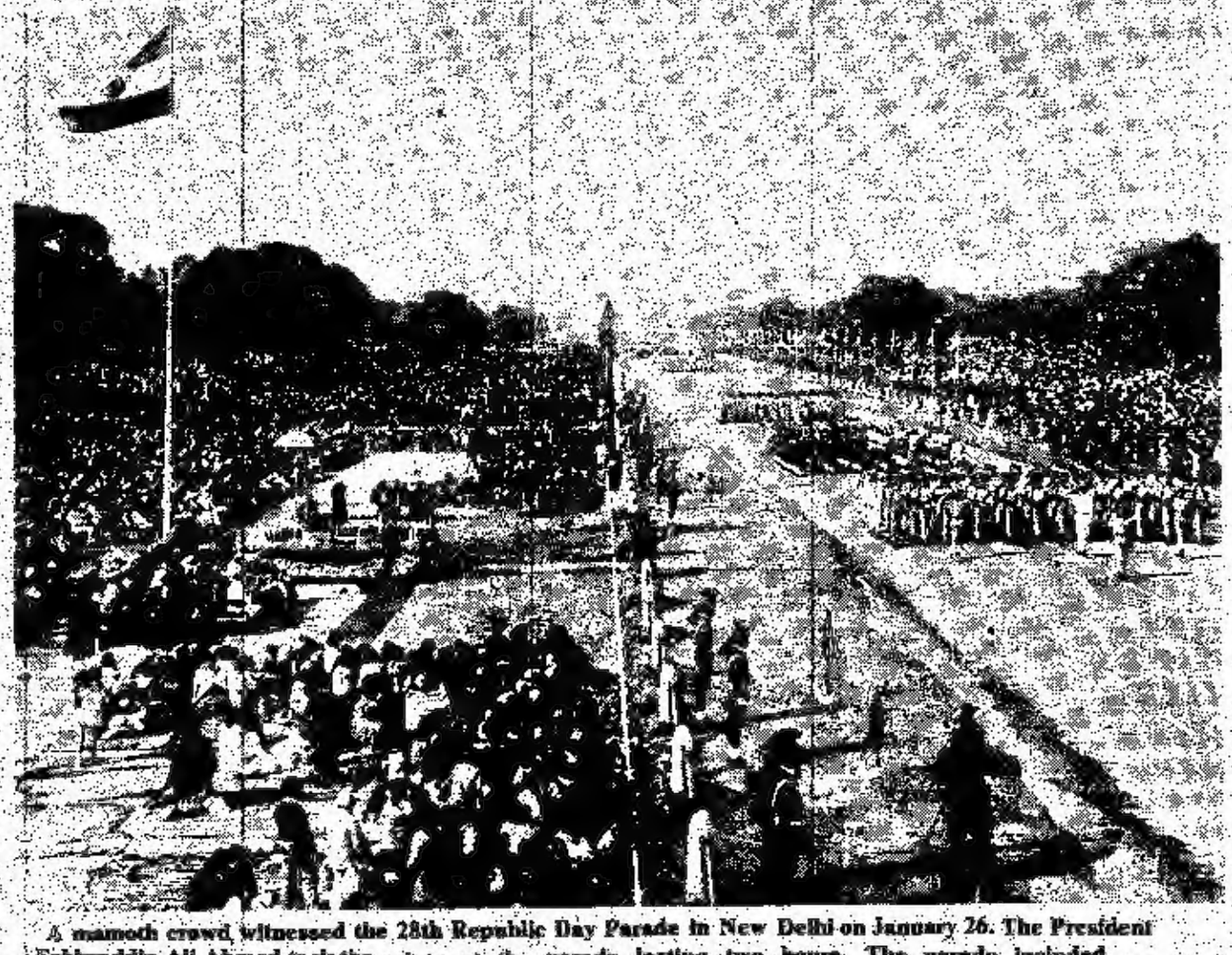
Mr. Ahmed was sworn in as the 5th President of the Republic of India on August 24, 1974, marking the climax to a long and distinguished political career.

Mr. Ahmed, second Muslim to be elected President, was born in Delhi on May 13, 1905.

He had a cosmopolitan background. His father the late Col. Z.A. Ahmed belonged to Assam and was an officer of the Indian Medical Service. His mother hailed from an ancient family of Delhi.

He practised law in the Punjab High Court in undivided India, Assam and Calcutta. He joined the Indian National Congress as a primary member in 1931 and elected to the Assam Assembly.

He was Minister for Irrigation and Power for India from January - November, 1966, Union Minister for Education November '66 - March '67, Industrial Development and Company Affairs March '67 to February 1969. He was appointed Minister of Food and Agriculture on June 27, 1969.



A mamoth crowd witnessed the 28th Republic Day Parade in New Delhi on January 26. The President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed took the salute at the parade lasting two hours. The parade included contigents of military and para military forces, a colourful pageantary and fly past by the Air Force.

Polarisation trend unmistakable

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar): The March Lower House elections have plunged the country into political activities after dormant months.

Although the political parties are yet to spell our their strategies and pick the contestants, election meetings have erupted all over the country with the relaxation of emergency regulations and release of political detenns, according to reports received here.

Most election meetings are well-attended, the reports say.

A feature that seems to mark out the coming election from those in the past is the pronounced trend towards polarisation of political forces.

A major move in this direction came from the four non-Communist opposition parties--the Congress (O), Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party--which have announced their decision to fight the elections under one banner of Janata Party.

Most of the smaller parties have also announced that they would seek electoral understanding with others to avoid frittering away their energies and resources.

In Punjab, the Akali Party has arrived at an alliance with the Janata Party and the Communist Party has had preliminary talks on adjustments with the Congress. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) intends to have adjustments with the Janta Party.

In West Bengal, representatives of three leftists parties--CPI(M), Revolutionary Socialist Party and Forward Block--will meet in Calcutta to discuss seat adjustments.

In Madras, talks with political leaders showed that no party in Tamil Nadu is prepared to go it alone and all regional parties are attempting adjustment or alliance with one or more parties.

Meanwhile, a meeting of Chief Secretaries and Inspectors-General of States and Union Territories, February 1 reviewed the position about the release of political prisoners and concluded that almost all political detenus in the states held under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act had been released.

An Official statement said, "the cases of very few persons of this category who are still under detention are now being processed expeditiously."

The meeting, inaugurated by Home Minister, K. Brahmananda Reddy, finalised the arrangements for maintenance of law and order and ensuring free and fair elections.

The states were told that public meetings and other legitimate electioneering activities should be freely permitted.

The conference was told vigilance was, however, needed against activists of the banned organisations, many of whom were yet to be apprehended.

Morarji launches campaign

New Delhi, Feb. 8 (Samachar): Morarji Desai, the leader of the newly formed Janata Party, said he had no reason to doubt Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assurance that the forthcoming election to the Lower House would be free and fair.

Launching his party's election campaign at a public meeting, he, however, pleaded for the immediate release of all political detenus and withdrawal of other restraints. This, he said, would help remove doubts entertained in certain quarters about the elections.

There was no question of the Opposition boycotting the elections, Mr. Desai said. Despite all odds, the new party had accepted the challenge with courage and determination, he added.

Mr. Desai told his followers to get rid of fear, desist from violence and maintain peace at all cost in electioneering. He also wanted them to exercise restraint in their criticism of the leaders of the ruling party.

He said the Janata Party would strive to protect the rights of minorities, ensure freedom of the press and the judiciary and above all would spare no efforts in upholding the integrity and honour of the country.

Addressing the meeting, Atal Behari Vajpayee (Jana Sangh) said the Janata Party would work for socialism in the country. It would wage a war against economic exploitation and poverty and safeguard the interests of the tribal, backward and minorities sections. The meeting was attended by several other opposition leaders.

Soyabean oil

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (Samachar): India will import 50,000 tonnes of soyabean oil under the PL-480 from the United States.

An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi by Dr. Manmohan Singh, secretary, department of economic affairs in the Ministry of Finance and David T. Schneider, Charge d'Affairs of the Embassy of USA in New Delhi.

MOVING?

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Grand finale to R-Day celebrations

New Delhi, Feb. 8 (Samachar): Twenty-four massed bands comprising 600 bandsmen participated in the colourful Beating Retreat ceremony at Vijay Chowk, providing a grand finale to the Republic Day celebrations.

The ceremony began after the President arrived in state. Forty buglers in colourful tunics heralded the fanfare "Homage to the Brave" from atop the ramparts of Vijay Chowk as a prelude to the ceremony. Immediately thereafter, the Services bands, ceremonial attire came marching down Rajpath striking the notes "Indian Fleet", a new descriptive march tune composed by L-Cdr. Gomes of the Indian Navy.

The 90-minute ceremony was witnessed among others by Vice-President B.D. Jatti and ministers. Defence Minister Bansilal received the President and the Vice-President.

The military bands and the pipes and drums of the three Services gave a display of martial music and performed musical manoeuvres weaving intricate patterns on the ground in both quick and slow time.

Besides "Indian Fleet", some of the new march tunes features in this year's programme were "Gangotri" composed by Havildar Bachan Singh of Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre, "Santhal March" and "Maha Jamuna", both composed by Harold Joseph, and "Pragati", by Risaldar Surat Singh of the Military School of Music.

The drummers rolled sending waves of thrill to the audience. Finally the massed bands played the Mahatma's favourite hymn "Abide With Me."

As the ceremony of colour and music drew to a close, buglers sounded the Retreat from the ramparts while the flags were lowered. The entire area was lit up for five minutes by illuminating bombs and coloured flares.

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In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

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Beg succeeds Ray

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar): Mr. Justice Mira Hammedullah Beg has been appointed Chief Justice of India from January 29, the government has announced.

A press note said the President appointed Justice Beg Chief Justice of India on the retirement of Justice A.N. Ray.

Justice Beg, born in 1913, was called to the bar from Lincoln's inn, London. He was enrolled as an advocate of the Allahabad High Court on April 30, 1942.

He started practice at Meerut and taught law at Allahabad University in 1947. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Himachal High Court on January 25, 1971.

On December 10, 1971, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

Bansi Lal & Borooah to run

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (Samachar) Congress President D.K. Borooah and Defence Minister Bansi Lal are seeking election to the Lok Sabha (Lower House). Both are now members of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House).

Mr. Borroah will fight the poll from Nowgong in Assam and Bansi Lal from Bhiwani in Haryana, according to the first list of party nominees released by the Central Election Committee of the Congress.

The list included Bedabrata Barua, Deputy Minister of Law and member of the dissolved Lok Sabha (Assam), B.C. Bhagwati, president of Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and currently in the Rajya Sabha, (Tezpur), Tarun Chandra Gogoi, AICC joint secretary, (Jorhat), Lalit Kumar Doley, president of the Assam Pradash Congress Committee, (Lakhimpur), Manoranjan Bhakata (Andaman-Nicobar), R.R. Patel, (Dadra-Nagar Haveli) and P.M. Sayeed for Lakshadweep.

Top award for import substitution

New Delhi, Feb. 7 (Samachar): The Republic Day national awards for import substitution have gone to 11 firms this year.

The items developed by the award winners will result in an estimated annual saving of about Rs. 25.5 million in foreign exchange.

The awards were announced here January 25 by the Board of Awards for Import Substitution, headed by Brig. B.J. Shahaney, Secretary and Director General of Technical Development. The awards are given twice a year on Republic Day and Independence Day for recognising and encouraging import substitution efforts by institutions and individuals.

The Republic Day award winners are: Gold shield for Messrs Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad for the development of electronic components solid tantalum capacitors, high stability carbon film resistors and precision potentiometer.

Silver shields for Messrs Press Metal Corporation (Private) Limited, Bombay for the development of side frame members for Leyland Trucks and longitudinal member for Shaktiman vehicles, Messrs Texprint Engineers, Ahmedabad also gets a silver shield for developing a flat-bed screen printing machine.

The board also announced award of Bronze shields to eight firms: Messrs Himson Textiles, Surat, for developing up-twisters and rewinders, Messrs Alcobex Metals (P) Limited, Jodhpur, for aluminium bronze forgings to British standard specifications, Messrs Injecto (P) Limited, Faridabad, for 50cc carburettors, The Directorate General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi for development of gliders and glider launching machines, Messrs Karasandas Bechandas and Sons, Ahmedabad, for washing machine, Messrs Accurate Engineering Company Limited, Pune for precision measuring tools, Messrs Sarabhai M. Chemicals, Baroda for development of mannitol and Messrs Cadila Chemicals Private Limited, Ahmedabad for the development of Glibenclamide.

Emergency to not to hamper poll

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told opposition leaders the government is doing everything possible to ensure that all recognised political parties are able to carry on legitimate election activity.

The Prime Minister gave this assurance to leaders of the Janata Party and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) who called on her separately during the day, authoritative sources said.

The sources said Mrs. Gandhi pointed out to the Opposition leaders that the emergency had been considerably relaxed and many of its provisions kept in abeyance.

N-tools can improve fertiliser utility

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (Samachar) Nuclear tolls have been found to be useful in improving the effiency as well as the economy of chemical fertilisers, now used widely to boost the output of high-yielding varieties of various crops.

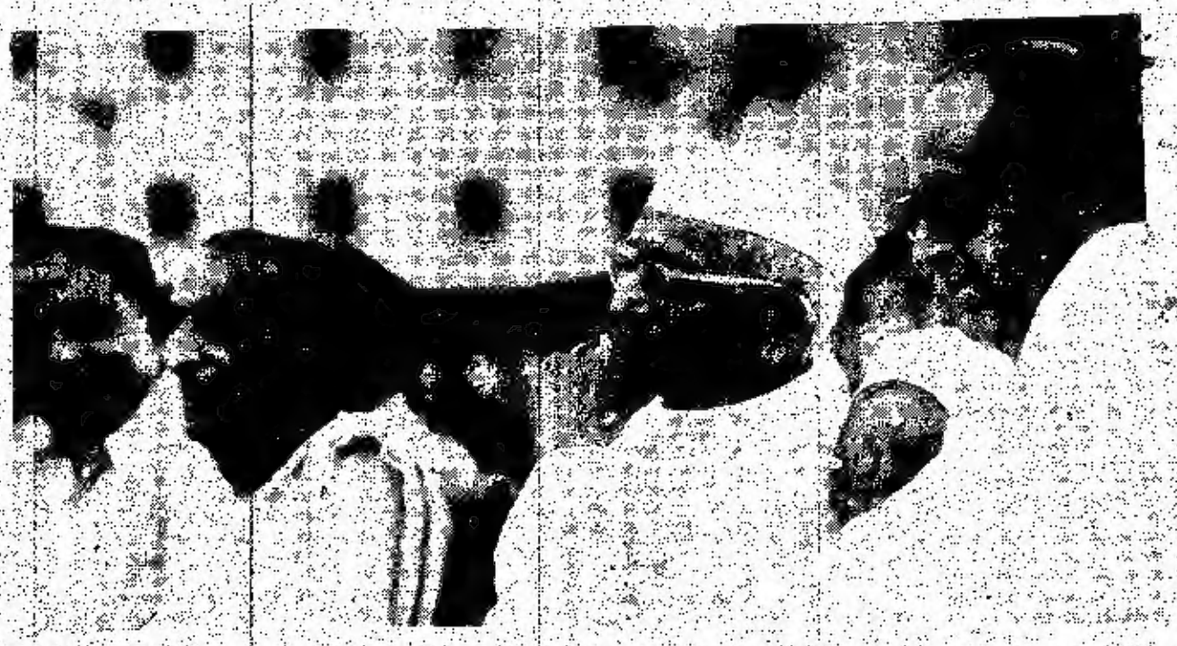
Some of the findings in this field have been highlighted at an international symposium, being held in New Delhi under the auspices of the Indian society for nuclear techniques in agriculture and biology.

In a paper presented to the symposium, Dr. B.V. Subbiah, of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has said that only 50 percent of the applied nitrogenous fertilizers is utilized by the plant. Using radio active isotopes, he has gathered useful information fertilizers in the soil plant system.

EASY METHOD TO MINIMISE SUGARCANE CROP DAMAGE

Lucknow, Feb 13 (Samachar): Scientists at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, here, have found an easy method for minimising the damage caused by stalk borer, chilo auricilius, to sugarcane crops in north Indian sugarcane belt, by detrashing of dry foliage.

According to P.N. Awasthy, entemologist of the institute, it has been observed that systematic removal of dry foliage twice at monthly intervals, September onwards, considerably minimises the damage caused by this pest.



Morarji Desai, Chairman of the newly formed Janata Pariy [centre] at a press conference flanged by J.B. Kripalani [left] and Piloo Mody [right].

Mrs. Gandhi sees conspiracy to change policies

New Delhi, Feb 14 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warned the nation against a "deep conspiracy" to force a change in the country's socialist policies and bring to a halt the programmes designed to help the poor.

Obviously referring to Jagjivan Ram's resignation, which she described as a "new situation that had been created without any reason," she said the reasons given for it were without basis and were only a pretext.

Mrs. Gandhi said it appeared to be the same old story of attempts to weaken the government somehow or the other and, if possible, topple it. She was addressing a big rally of people at her house in the evening.

"If we were not fully implementing our programmes, they should have brought this to our notice. . . how can they do it from the outside?" she asked.

Meanwhile, as opposition parties continued their quest for electoral alliance or understanding among themselves, the Congress came out with a second list of contestants and the Election Commission announced the schedule for the Kerala Assembly Elections.

The opposition parties, including the Janata Party, had talks in the past three days in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu for a joint fight but no firm announcements have so far been made except in Punjab where the Akali Dal has arrived at an understanding with the Janata Party.

Swaran Singh, former Defence Minister, is among the members of the dissolved Lower House renominated by the Congress for the March Poll. Others figuring in the list include the Union Shipping Minister G.S. Dhillon who will contest from Tarn Taran and Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee Prsident M.S. Gill who will contest from Ferozepur.

Polling for the Kerala Assembly will be held on March 19, simultaneously with the Lower House Poll in the state.

The President has promulgated two Ordinances providing for the setting up of two councils for settling disputes relating to the election of the President and Vice-President and the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Lower House. Each body will have nine members in accordance with the Constitution (30th Amendment) Act, 1975.

Polling March 16 to 20

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (Samachar) India will go to the polls from March 16 to elect the 6th Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament), the Election Commission has announced.

The Commission's announcement said the polling will continue till March 20, with a break on March 17, and the results are expected to be declared by March 22.

The commission has fixed the last date for filing nominations at February 17, for scrutiny at February 18 and for withdrawal of candidature at February 21. This timetable would be common for all the 542 constituencies in the country, it said.

Padma Vibhushan recipients

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar): The President has awarded Padma Vibhushan to three former Governors, Dr. A.N. Khosla, the late Ali Yavar Jung and C.P. N. Singh, the former Chief Minister of West Bengal, Ajoy Mukerjee, Air Chief Marshal O.P. Mehra, former Air Chief, and Mrs. Balasaraswathy, renowned Bharatnatyam dancer.

Ali Yavar Jung gets the award posthumously.

The list includes 17 Padma Bhushan and 35 Padma Shri awards.

The highest award, Bharat Ratna, has not been given to anybody.

The national awards are conferred once a year on the occasion of Republic Day in recognition of exceptional and distinguished service or distinguished service of a high order or distinguished service in any field.

The recipients of Padma Bhushan include musicians Kumar Gandharva, Mrs. Annapoorna Ravishankar, Jagmohan, Vice-Chairman of the Delhi Development Authority, Dr. Harish Chandra, mathematician working in the United States and Dr. Mrs. Phulrenu Guha, social worker, Calcutta.

The recipients of Padma Shri include Ustad Allah Rakha Khan, tabla player, Dr. R. Narasimhan, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, T.S. Satyan, photo-journalist of Delhi, Pritish Nandy, poet, Dr. Dhani Ram Prem, medical practitioner and social worker, Birmingham, Britain, Dr. Ramanoorthy Balagaje, scientist, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the U.S.A.

London Times applauds progress

A special London Times report says that the circumstances for the growth of Indian economy, both material and psychological, were better now than at any time since independence. "A new empiricism is at work." The report adds that even if India's conquest of inflation was quite as startling as had been claimed, it was much better than Britain or any other country of the capitalist West.

According to the report, the British Leaders see a silent revolution taking place in India.

Ram quits Congress

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar): Jagjivan Ram resigned from the Congress Party and announced formation of new "Congress for Democracy," demanding immediate end to emergency, repeal of MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act), and the release of all political prisoners.

At a press conference at his residence in the morning, Mr. Ram said he had also resigned from the Union Cabinet, where he held the portfolio of Agriculture and Irrigation. Also present at the press conference were Congress leaders H.N. Bahuguna, Nandini Satpathy, K.R. Ganesh, N.D. Tiwari and R.M. Pandey. Mr. Bahuguna said he and several others were also going to resign from the party.

They declared that the March poll to the lower house of parliament provides the "opportunity for preventing the total reversal of the nation's cherished policies and for correcting the illegitimacy that predominates in several aspects of our national life". They put forward eight demands to create "conditions for a free expression of the popular will."

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A TIME FOR ACTION

A recent article in the Canadian Newsmagazine, McLeans (see reprinted elsewhere) makes very disturbing reading. The cover story of that publication points out how Indo-Canadians are discriminated against in Canadian Society. As we have pointed out before, we cannot ignore the problem in the hope that it will go away. Such an attitude may only increase the magnitude of the problem. On the contrary we will have to face the issue and tackle it in an intelligent fashion. In the next few editorials we intend to present some suggestions on how to help in reducing the level of prejudice against Indo-Canadians in Canadian Society.

The areas covered are governmental (political), media, schools, voluntary organizations, businesses, and behavioural patterns of Indo-Canadians themselves.

The governmental (political) area is being discussed first not necessarily with the intention of impressing upon anyone that we should look up to the governments concerned for a solution. Such an exclusive approach in this society is unwise and unworkable.

However, federal, provincial and local levels of government can do a lot to counter racism. Federal departments such as Manpower and Immigration, Secretary of State and Multiculturalism groups have special roles to play. Manpower and Immigration Department, partly responsible for inciting feelings of racism through the Green Paper can and should earmark funds for better integration of Indian immigrants. Department of Secretary of State should initiate a series of programs to counter racism. Justice Minister Basford should show a sense of urgency in getting the Human Rights legislation passed and the Commission set up. It is time for CBC TV and radio to come to grip with realities and produce some programs that will portray Indo-Canadians in more acceptable roles. The Identities program of CBC should end their infatuation with Europe. The National Library should order more periodicals and books on the beleagured Indo-Canadians.

The provincial governments should emphasize the Multiculturalism program with special stress on multiracialism. Provincial governments should instruct their police to be more sensitive to complaints originating from racist incidents. Human Rights Commissions in provinces such as Ontario have so far ignored groups such as Indo-Canadians. They have been by and large the exclusive privilege of the blacks - a commission of the blacks, for the blacks and by the blacks. This needs to be changed.

City governments also can play a very useful role through their police forces, by providing better protection in subways, etc.

All levels of government must make an earnest endeavour to appoint members of visible minority groups such as Indo-Canadians in positions of responsibility in the Civil Service. So far the record of all levels of government has been very poor, despite the large number of qualified and capable Indo-Canadians being available.

Most important of all the politicians will have to be moved out of their state of inaction. All Indo-Canadians, whatever their political views are, should try their best to get their political representatives to initiate action on all fronts.

Homage paid to martyrs

New Delhi, Feb. 7 (Samachar): Led by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the nation paid rich tributes to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and others who gave their all for the freedom, honour and integrity of the country.

Braving a severe cold wave, a stream of men, women and children came to Raj Ghat where the mortal remains of the Mahatma were consigned to the flames 29 years ago.

They offered prayers, floral tributes and joined in the singing of religious songs.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, her cabinet colleagues, three service chiefs and leaders of various political parties, including Mr. Morarji Desai, were among those who arrived early at Raj Ghat.

The President laid a wreath at the Samadhi as a 150-strong interservices guard of honour bowed in homage to Indian martyrs. Then silence was observed for two minutes.

A prayer meeting began at the Samadhi early in the morning at which scriptures from various religions were recited.

Letters

Dangers of regionalism

I am writing this note to clarify a few items contained in a letter by one N.C. Chatterji under the title "Defending Sanjay" which was published in your newspaper. It is a pity to see such letters at a time when there is an organized move in this country against people from the Indian subcontinent which also includes Chatterji. This is not the time to quarrel among ourselves in the name of regionalism, religion or language. The stories one is apt to vomit out through such letters are the stories that he heard while growing up in that particular part of the country and they are unlikely to be products of mature and rational thinking. Hence publishing such letters or answering to such letters do not serve any useful purpose other than providing a forum for infights.

My aim is to clarify a few points and appeal to the readers to stop writing such letters. Chatterji seemed to have misunderstood many things published in your paper and he seemed to have taken some items as attacks against the Congress Party and Sanjay Gandhi.

Chatterji seems to be ignorant of many facts. His image of christians seems to have been derived from some Bengali movies. Christianity in Kerala existed for nearly two thousand years, going back to one of Christ's own disciples St. Thomas, even before it spread to most of the European countries. It remained as a philosophy and coexisted as another caste of Hinduism. The bulk of the christians in Kerala descended from this group. Nobody can be converted into this group. One has to be born into it as in the case of other Hindu castes in Kerala. This is not a small group and it accounts for 20 to 30 percent of the total population.

Chatterji should read some decent books on history or Nehru's writings on the topic before making ignorant blanket statements. It should be remembered that Portugese, Spaniards and French started their voyages in search of India - the land of fabulous wealth, civilization and culture. The news reached them through Arab traders who had trade links only with the Malabar coast even before the time of Christ. It is a historical fact that whenever groups of people were persecuted in their own lands they escaped with the Arab traders and settled in Kerala. We have the Jewish and a small Arab group to bear testimony to this fact. The Malabar coast had exchanges with the Greeks, Syrians, Armenians and others. Alexander the Great did not hear about India from any other source either. The country boats depicted in ancient Egyptian paintings, which are no longer in use in Egypt, are nothing but the same boats still used in Kerala for boat race which is an annual event in Kerala from time immemorial.

It is a fact that the Portugese, Dutch, French and English used the same navigational routes and landed in the Malabar coast. The people of the Malabar coast built facilities for them for establishing trading posts. This was the same type of hospitality given to other groups who came earlier - the Jewish and others. When the Portugese and others started misusing the hospitality they were driven out of Kerala. It is a historical fact that they unsuccessfully tried to gain control over the region but they had to quit and go to a more receptive place and established their headquarters in Calcutta. At least the Keralites (Travancore and Cochin) can boast that they were never under any foreign domination.

Educational system in Kerala was not brought in by the British as it was the case in some places in India which were under the British domination. The grade school system was copied from Kerala. Again Chatterji can go to Nehru's writings for some of these facts. But in the name of patriotism and nationalism English education was banned in a number of communities in Kerala by their own community leaders during the British days. This language limitation hindered a number of potential leaders from becoming leaders on an all India basis.

It is a fact that during the independence struggle people of all religious groups in Kerala joined together and fought. Each community, including the christians and muslims, produced its own national leaders who were definitely of higher intellectual calibre and courage than the "leaders" produced by some other regions. Unfortunately they could not speak English and hence they were to be confined to Malayalam speaking areas and they could not become all India leaders. This is the real fact. Also in Kerala, people of Travancore and Cochin were simply joining in with the national struggle to check out the British from other parts of India and the local kingdoms were never oppressive. Hence the freedom struggle in Travancore and Cochin had a different dimension all together. There was a movement to keep Kerala separate, because geographically, educationally and economically it was viable. But the majority opted to be with India. Chatterji should look into the foreign exchange earned by Kerala products such as pepper, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, tea, coffee, coco, rubber, coconut products, teak wood, rosewood, sandlewood ivory and others even today before making ignorant statements (such as "Kerala" is a gift of the Congress Party").

Another important aspect Chatterji forgets is that during the entire period of freedom struggle and afterwards not a single person in Kerala was killed in the name of religions. It is not because there are no muslims or christians or hindus in Kerala. It shows the mark of civilization, culture and tolerance and nothing else. It is a sad fact that when a group of people are prostituted, humiliated, pushed around and suppressed by waves of invaders some become like dogs and look for ways and means of pleasing their masters and to such a person "his master's voice" will be musical while others become vicious, out of self pity and self realization of the ancestry, and start attacking everybody right and left even without looking into facts and figures. We should show compassion and understanding to such people.

Chatterji talks about the communists in Kerala. What about the communists in Kerala? The communists in Kerala are ruling Kerala for years now. They seem to be less corrupt and hence people, which includes over 30 per cent christians, elect them to power during every election. What did they do to the christians? Did they massacre them or persecute them or throw to the lions or put in concentration camps? Then Kerala must be full of "black holes of Calcutta" now! I don't belong to any political party and to me Congress or Communists does not make any difference as a political party.

I lived in Bengal for some time and I came into contact with a lot of people of all walks of life. I have seen the conditions in Calcutta and the attitudes of "intellectuals" toward their own fellowmen who are poor and helpless. I watched with amusement the Statesman running a debate on what proportion of Bengalis is "Aryan"!?

I have seen "intellectuals" keeping their children indoors or dark rooms all the day and letting them out only after sunset even at the risk of loosing eyesights for fear of skin pigmentation. I have seen people literally worshiping light skin. At the same time I have seen poor children, darkened by hot sun and humidity, eating from the garbage dump right in the middle of the main streets. You may find poverty in other parts of India but you won't find such scenes in such a scale, at least not in the south. It is not this pitiable sight that is horrible but it is the attitude of the well-to-do who happened to serve their masters very well and got cushy government jobs as gifts which became cushier after independence, that is abhorent. I can go on for pages in describing some real facts. I should say that there is not much to boast about the "main current of Indian life" and nationhood. If this is the main stream DURGA help!! The real answer to Chatterji's letter should begin here. But I hope that the vast majority of people from his part of the world do not share his views. What I have stated so far is only clarifications of some points. This is not the time and the column of your newspaper is not the place to write a proper answer to Chatterji's letter and hence I won't bother writing about it any further.

Dr. A.M. Mathai
Montreal.

Root of racism

One does not have to go to Rhodesia or South Africa to find racism. One can find that right here in North America.

It is important to fight racism in Canada to make it a better country for all of its citizens.

But an important question, on which not much emphasis seems to have been put, is where did this come from?

All the racial slurs or fighting is provoked by white teenagers who probably do not know what they are doing. Someone has somehow filled them with hatred towards colored people, particularly East Indians and Pakistanis.

Who are these people? Are they parents of these kids? Are they school teachers?

Unless this basic question is resolved, who really is responsible for spreading feeling of hatred in our society — racism cannot be rooted out.

Sri Ram Srivastava
Scarborough

India and Poland sign pacts

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar): A 10-year agreement on economic, industrial and technical co-operation was among four documents signed between India and Pland in the presence of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek.

The documents included an air services agreement which provides for the operation of two services a week by the Polish airlines LOT to India and two by Air India to Poland.

Letters

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Letters

Gandhi was a Paki

I guess I am a "Paki" although I never knew it until "Toronto the Good" gave me that name.

First of all, I think you should give us a break and try to write a few nice things about us for a change.

Basically, we are human beings who feel pain when hurt and pleasure when loved. Believe it or not, like any other ethnic group, people from the Indian sub-continent have a number of things that they can be proud of.

Ever wondered where that cup of tea you are having — while cracking those dirty Paki jokes — came from? Or that pepper you put on your eggs? Or that carpet you always wanted?

Ever heard of the Taj Mahal or the Ko-hinoor diamond. How about yoga or transcendental meditation?

Were great men like Gandhi and Buddha "Pakis?" I bet some of Toronto's bigots would have called Jesus Christ a "Paki", for he must have been slightly brown.

There are a lot of things that Canadians can be justifiably proud of so why try to put down, or look down upon the rest of the world?

Arrogance and bigotry do not make a society great. Hitler did not make the Germans happy. And look at Idi Amin's Uganda today.

It is so ironic that this "land of opportunity" must become a land of nightmare for a minority which is known to be meek and gentle.

It is so strange that a nation of immigrants and their children must vilify and victimize the most recent arrivals.

Every time there is a beating in the subway, you are so quick to point out how safe it is here. Safe for whom? Safe compared to the crime-capitals of the world? I cannot understand the chief of Toronto's finest when he advises people to watch a beating first and report later, rather than "getting involved."

We have nothing to apologize for coming here, whether you think immigration is a right or a privilege. We did not come prepared to take on gangsters and thugs on the streets. Were we not coming to a free democratic, civilized society?

Many people of East Indian origin are already preparing to leave — in disgust and despair. They are not likely to cherish goodwill and friendship towards this country abroad.

Those who plan to remain here are determined to kick back their assailants and not to take any more beatings lying down.

P. T. Varghese
Toronto

Election fever again

By George Mathew

New Delhi: With the announcement of Lok Sabha elections from March 16 to 20, the white Gandhi Cap rarely seen during the last 19 months under the emergency has made its appearance in abundance. Loudspeakers fitted on vehicles are moving around announcing election campaigns and releasing fresh slogans. Posters have started appearing on the city walls. Political parties are busy drafting their election manifestoes and selecting their candidates. Politicians are busy canvasing for tickets from their respective parties.

Yet the election fever seems to be catching up at a low ebb. In spite of all that the government has done to relax emergency and relieve the press from censorship, to create a climate for free and fair elections, the people, it appears, are yet to shed the fear psychosis. Their reactions are not spontaneous and enthusiastic. Hitherto they were clinging to the radio for the cricket commentary and now they do so for any surprise news.

The Janata Party was the first to launch its election campaign. At a public meeting in the capital which collected more than one lakh audience, Morarji Desai urged the people to banish fear from their hearts and face the situation with courage and determination. "India's future rests on this election" he said and reminded them that Mahatma Gandhi had succeeded to a large extent in freeing the people from fear and ill-will during freedom struggle.

Jagjivan Ram who resigned from the Cabinet, will address yet another public meeting of the Janata Party here on February 6 along with Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan and Prakash Singh Badal, former Chief Minister of Punjab, when the party's election manifesto will also be released.

Morarji Desai announced his candidature from Surat, from where he was returned to the Lok Sabha in the last election. Mr. George Fernandez, at present under trial in the Baroda Dynamite case, has withdrawn his resignation as the Chairman of the Socialist Party in deference to a request by the party. He is expected to seek election either from Baroda or Delhi.

The Communist Party Marxist (CPM) was the first to announce its election manifesto. It called upon the people to mobilise their votes to defeat the Congress drive for one party dictatorship and subversion of the constitution.

Its manifesto calls upon the people to vote against the congress policies:

1. Withdrawal of emergency, release of all political prisoners and withdrawal of warrants, repeal of the 42nd Constitution amendment and other laws like MISA and the Press Objectionable Matters Act.
2. Take over of foreign capital, ban on entry of multi nationals and investment of private foreign capital.
3. Moratorium on foreign debt payment.
4. Nationalisation of monopoly houses, nationalisation of sugar, textile, jute, cement and drug industries and adequate financial and other assistance to small and medium industries.
5. Takeover of foreign trade.
6. Ending corruption and bureaucratism in public sector undertakings.
7. Restoration of democratic and trade unit rights and collective bargaining through trade unions, withdrawal of the Bonus Act etc.
8. Abolition of landlordism by taking over the entire land of landlords and its distribution gratis to landless labourers and poor peasants etc.
9. Bringing down of prices by drastically reducing taxes and levies on essential articles, state takeover of wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential articles and their distribution under supervision of people's committees, compulsory procurement of all marketable surplus of foodgrains of all landlords.
10. Right to work to be made a fundamental constitutional right and provision for unemployment relief.
11. Compulsory free education up to the age of 14 and eradication of illeteracy.
12. Finally, a foreign policy of consistent anti-imperialism and close cooperation with the socialist countries.

The CPM also announced that it would establish electoral understanding with other opposition parties wherever possible to prevent the division of opposition votes.

Mrs. Gandhi as lady bountiful

By Gamini Seneviratne

When India goes to the polls in March, the result may well be as everybody seems to predict (except, of course, former deputy Prime Minister and recent political prisoner Moraji Desai and his hastily formed patch-work party of many political materials): yet another sweeping victory for the National Congress and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. But will there be no surprises? Will the 320 million potential voters reveal nothing?

The trouble is that general elections are rarely decided on single issues. We shall probably never know for certain whether the Indian electorate approves of the state of emergency, the imprisonments and press censorship. It is impossible to test the feelings of this country of more than 600 million people with any degree of accuracy, but enough can be sensed in six weeks of extensive touring to guess that the great majority accept all the measures of the emergency, except the incarcerations.

Will sympathy for the prisoners (and ex-prisoners), win many votes? The chances are they will not. Desai and the new alliance of Opposition parties, the Janata Party, can hardly avoid playing up the emergency but, in doing so, they will almost inevitably do what many of Mrs Gandhi's critics have already done - give Congress more credit for recently noticed improvements than it deserves. The fact is, as was said of another place not long ago, India has never had it so good. And Congress can hardly conceal its delight when someone says it is all due to the harsh measures of the state of emergency.

The trade balance moved to surplus last February and has stayed there every month since. External reserves at the end of 1976 stood at the embarrassing, even dangerous, level of over 20 billion rupees which, following six devaluations of the rupee against sterling last year, is roughly 1,400m pounds.

Meanwhile industrial production has been rising steadily - 10 per cent in 1976 - and though some of it is more apparent than real because of subsidies, tax holidays and the like, India is now beginning to emerge as an important industrial nation. Exports include railway rolling stock, textile plants, motor cars and parts to developing countries as well as to the US, Australia and Europe. Of the European Economic Community countries, West Germany is the biggest importer of Indian industrial products, though the total value is still a modest 7m pounds.

But India has only just begun to exploit its resources. The Government has been slow to invest in mineral exploration. Instead it has opted to export iron ore, manganese ore and coal, and to channel some of the revenue on to a slow but steady exploration programme. The policy has come in for criticism both by those who say the country's non-renewable resources should be conserved, and by those who want an accelerated exploration programme.

Production of crude oil in India is expected to rise to a little over 14 million tons next year, when the current (fifth) development plan ends. This is still less than half India's needs. In fact the rising price, and therefore shortage, of oil has been a serious obstacle to development. Consumption has been deliberately held back since 1972, by various fiscal and other measures. The next five-year plan, designed to cover the period from 1978-84, will rely heavily on exploitation of the country's potential in oil and natural gas. But as demand increases for nitrogenous fertiliser and transport fuel, both essential for a predominantly rural economy like India's, this is undoubtedly the biggest problem the new government will have to tackle.

At the end of the day it will be the rural vote which will decide the election. On paper at least it is the reason why Mrs Gandhi can be confident of triumphing even if Congress loses all the urban seats in the 525-seat Lok Sabha. None of the Opposition parties, except the Communists who are not in the new coalition, have a measurable following in India's 750,000 villages; and the enforced absence of leaders can hardly have helped.

Congress, on the other hand, has been entrenched in the rural sector since before independence. As the party in continuous power it has been able to maintain contact. Mrs Gandhi has inherited and retained the immense affection which the village people had for her father. Her Government has recently introduced rural programmes such as credit facilities and abolition of rural debt which can only increase that popularity.

The Prime Minister's detractors have been at some pains to point out that agricultural (mainly food) production has been at record levels recently, only because India has had favourable monsoons. In fact, following the disastrous drought of 1972, which affected the grain harvests of so many countries that it raised the spectre of global starvation, the monsoon rains, on average over the whole of India, have been too heavy in 1973/74, too irregular the following year and, last year, broke off abruptly.

The monsoons of the past three years were probably no more favourable than those which the Paddock brothers, Williams and Paul, used in their calculations for the book **Famine - 1975** which they published in the middle 1960s. In the famine-strategy prescribed by these two agricultural experts for the widespread food shortage in the developing world, which they themselves predicted, India was classed as "beyond hope", to be left to its fate like a soldier too severely wounded to be worthy of limited medical help.

In fact 1975 was a surplus year, as was 1976. India now has a grain stock of some 20 million tons and an almost impossible problem of storage. The maximum storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India is 13 million tons, which includes 5 million tons in the open, protected under special polythene covers and requiring regular and expensive fumigation and aeration. A further 5 million tons are in private godowns hired by the FCI.

If fair weather contributed little to this situation, the state of emergency clearly did nothing. The surpluses did not occur by chance either; irrigation, better seed, new cropping patterns, fertilisers, pesticides and a variety of factors, some initiated more than 20 years ago, have brought it about.

Given this undeniably impressive record on the one hand, and an unprepared Opposition and a cowed press on the other, can anything rob Mrs Gandhi of a landslide victory in March? There is perhaps one issue which could still trip her up. Ironically it is symbolised by the one item in the development programme which the emergency was used to push, the item which the World Bank and the whole developed world has urged upon India for years. It is the family planning, or more accurately, the birth control programme.

There is little doubt that India needs to check its rate of population increase. On 1 January 1976, the total population was estimated to have passed the 600 million mark. At the rate of 2 per cent increase a year India was adding one million a month to its numbers or, as Minister of Health and Family Planning, Dr. Karan Singh, put it, growing at the rate of one Australia very year. The Government's target is to reduce the growth rate to 1.4 per cent. Having relied on the so called "cafeteria" approach - publicising and providing various contraceptives and methods designed to encourage conception by choice rather than by chance - for 22 years, India introduced a new National Population Policy last April, which relies on the once-for-all method of sterilisation almost to the exclusion of all other systems.

The official policy insists, and the Minister has issued repeated directives stressing, that sterilisation is not compulsory. Maharashtra alone has introduced new legislation to give itself powers to compel sterilisation, if necessary. In the meantime, however, most states have found they can use existing laws to push the programme along with great vigour.

For example, the Uttar Pradesh Government launched a drive to round-up and rehabilitate beggars in eight towns, under the Anti-Beggary Act. In the first swoop, 3,000 beggars were arrested and 2,300 were sterilised. To push the scheme along, practically all government employees, and a lot of other, have been pressed into service as motivators. They are expected to encourage "eligible" couples (men under 55 years and women under 45) who have three children (four if the first three are of the same sex) to get themselves sterilised.

There are cash and other incentives for successful motivators, as well as for those who are sterilised and for the doctors performing the operation. There are daunting disincentives for motivators and medical teams who fail to maintain set quotas. There is little substantiated evidence, but a great number of rumours, about falsification of figures, forgeries of certificates, graft and harrassment of the public. Other ministeries, notably those of agriculture, education and health itself, have lodged reports which indicate that the implementation of the policy has caused fear and mistrust of all officialdom. This is particularly evident in rural areas where a stranger, particularly one travelling in a Jeep or other official-looking vehicle, will find whole villages deserted of menfolk.

Family Planning officials maintain an implacable cool when asked about alleged straying from policy. The Prime Minister herself, on the other hand, has allowed that in a massive programme such as this, "there may be some misuse and some people might commit mistakes". So far she has not suggested that the scheme itself may not be quite right. After March, it would be something if she could bring herself to admit even that much.

[New Statesman]

Racism? You can't argue with the facts

The group of about 100 demonstrators seemed oblivious to the blowing snow and bitter cold late last month as they marched sombrely through Toronto's crowded Chinatown toward City Hall. As startled Saturday afternoon shoppers looked on, they chanted: "Death to racists. Self defense is the only way." After two years of humiliation and silent frustration, the city's 90,000-member East Indian community had finally burst into anger. Their homes had been vandalized, their temples desecrated, their children pummeled in schoolyards. But, reticent and passive by nature, they had kept their complaints to themselves until New Year's eve when there were two separate assaults on East Indians in the subway, followed by another attack a few days later. Suggested a turbaned Sikh: "We should seek out the attackers and break their legs." But nearby, reflecting the gulf that separates the East Indians from white Canadians, a bystander in a ruque retorted: "We should load them all up in trucks and ship them back home."

Somewhere between these two extremes Canada's largest city was trying to cope with the most overt outbreak of racism since the battles involving whites and Vancouver's 16,000-member Sikh community three years ago. Just one month ago, an NBC program describing Toronto as a racial "time bomb" was dismissed by Mayor David Crombie as "irresponsible journalism." The subway attacks were the work of "thugs and hoodlums," said Metro chairman Paul Godfrey. But as East Indians came forward with detailed stories of discrimination and assaults often ignored by police, Godfrey was forced to act. He named Walter Pitman, head of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, as a one-man task force to study the extent of racism in the city. For the East Indians, the admission that a problem exists was taken as partial vindication for their decision to come into the open with their grievances.

Toronto's is not an isolated case of racial tension. Individual acts of violence have been increasing elsewhere, most of them directed at East Indians, the newest wave of immigrants. "We have a racist history-one victim after another," says Dr. Bruce McLeod, an Ontario human rights commissioner. "The East Indians are just new." Not surprisingly, the bigotry has grown into violence in the three centres where most of the country's 200,000 East Indians have settled-Toronto, Vancouver and Calgary. Last fall in Calgary, within a six-week period, there were more than a dozen incidents of assault and property damage including beatings, smashed windows, eggs thrown at cars, disruption of religious ceremonies. Cars in the Alberta city sported bumper stickers proclaiming, **keep Canada green, paint a Paki.** There have been several fights at the Canadian Pacific workshop, where 200 of 1,000 workers are East Indians. The worst occurred in October on a CP work train stationed 85 miles southeast of Edmonton. An obscenity painted on one of two sleeping cars occupied by East Indian workers sparked a four-hour melee during which about 60 men fought it out with three-foot-long hammer handles. Two men required hospital treatment and two others, one white, one East Indian, were charged with trespassing and assault. CP rushed buses to the scene to bring the East Indians back to Calgary.

Sociologists say the reasons for the recent wave of tension are relatively straightforward. Canadians are seeing a visible change in the racial makeup of their society at a time when fears about unemployment tend to make them more inflexible, says Dr. Anthony Richmond, a sociologist at Toronto's York University:

"Everytime we have prolonged economic insecurity, the less educated unemployed youth feel thoroughly rejected in our own society and in competition for jobs with newcomers." The East Indians, who came from Africa, Malaysia, the West Indies, India, Pakistan and, increasingly, from England to escape similar discrimination, became the perfect "scapegoats" for these fears. They are the most "different" culturally of the new visible minorities. They are usually slight in build and, unlike the blacks, many refuse to fight back for religious reasons. They appear even more threatening to Canadians because they tend to be professionals and technicians, relatively well off, capable of competing in the marketplace for good jobs. (One Ugandan couple, for example, was able to pay two million dollars cash for an antique store in Toronto.) A study of East Indians who arrived in Canada in 1969 found that after three years the average East Indian family had increased its income by 69 per cent (to $9,056). Dr. Reginald Bibby, a sociologist at the University of Lethbridge, says Canadians tend to be irked by this economic tenacity and at the same time find the East Indian saris and turbans a blatant challenge to their own way of life. A survey he did of 2,000 Canadians showed 80 per cent want immigrants to assimilate unobtrusively. The tension, he says, is caused by a "clash of cultural traits."

The clash was first felt in Vancouver three years ago with widespread vandalism and attacks against the "rag-heads" and "carpet riders"-local red-neck epithets for the Sikh community. Since then an enlightened police program involving a special liaison squad working with the East Indians has largely defused the violence although, says Inspector Doug McLeod, "the prejudice is still there."

To be continued next issue....

(Reprinted from McLeans)

Export of experts

According to a UN study, India leads the developing countries as the supplier of the highest number of experts to the United Nations system for providing technical assistance. In 1975 India was first with 636 experts.

SECOND SATELLITE IN OFING.

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (Samachar): India will launch her second satellite next year for surveying the country's resources, official sources said recently.

Defections from Congress may change voting pattern

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The dramatic announcement of Ram's Jagjivan resignation from the Union Cabinet and from the primary membership of the congress party has taken the whole nation by surprise.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has said that "I am astounded to receive" his letter of resignation. "That a man of your seniority should choose to make wholesale allegations at this time will be widely regretted", she added in a reply to "Babuji", as he is reverently addressed.

Before submitting his resignation on February 2, Babuji who was holding charge of the Ministry of Agriculture, had a 5-minute meeting with the Prime Minister on the previous evening when he demanded lifting of Emergency "as the prevailing conditions did not justify its continuance any longer." The Prime Minister was reluctant and Babuji left although at that time he did not give any indication to his desire to quit.

In his letter of resignation sent to the Prime Minister the following day through a messenger Babuji pointed out that the Government "wants to sustain itself - perpetuate itself - by measures like emergencies and the extraordinary laws." It was difficult for him to "associate myself with such a dispensation any longer," he added.

Babuji said: "A fear psychosis has overtaken the whole nation. People are living in a state of constant fear and are silently suffering. This is bad for any country, more so for a democracy."

His resignation followed high-level consultations at his residence from early in the morning. A statement issued at the end of the consultation was signed among others by H.N. Bhanguna, former U.P. Chief Minister, Mrs. Nandini Sathpathy former Orissa Chief Minister, K.R. Ganesh, former Central Minister of State, D.N. Tiwari, an M.P. of the dissolved Lok Sabha and Raj Mangal Pande, a former UP Minister. Later the Congress Working Committee expelled the signatories from the congress.

The statement said that the time had come for all right-thinking Congressmen to prevent the "current drift our democratic system in the direction of a regime of authoritarian and self-centred establishment . . ."

It said the "most dangerous procedures have been adopted to topple those Chief Ministers who do not submit to the dictates of some individuals though they enjoy comfortable majorities in their respective legislature parties.

The tendencies towards despotic rule in the Congress organization as also in the administration of the country are increasing alarmingly. . . ."

The Statement said that therefore they had taken the "fateful decision to appeal directly to Congressmen. . . . and to the people in general to come forward and prevent the impending reversal of the basic directions of Indian political life. . . Any suffering for the sake of the cause will not be shirked. . . ."

In an obvious reference to the influence of Sanjay Gandhi in the administration the statement added: "Political and organizational decisions of grave consequences have been announced at random by persons having no locus standi in the Congress organization and such decisions have often been taken behind the back of even the Congress Working Committee. Therefore, now is the time for all Congressmen to assert themselves openly and with the aid of the people, who hold the Indian national Congress as the repository of their emergence to nationahood, to reverse the current drift to disaster. The 20-point programme has virtually been pushed to the background, thanks to the emphasis on certain new programmatic points. . . ."

Babuji has been a leader in the Indian political life for more than 45 years and has been a Cabinet Minister ever since the country became independent except for a short spell of two years when he stepped down under the Kamaraj Plan. When he was not in the Cabinet, he held the highest position in the party as the Congress President. He became a Cabinet minister three months before Sanjay Gandhi was born and fought all the last five elections when he was returned to the Lok Sabha with thumbing majority as the leader of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. His exit from the party at this juncture is a landmark in the political history of the nation and its consequence would change the course of events in the country's future.

While congressmen in general deplored Babujis decision to quit as "detection", the Congress Working Committee in a resolution termed it as "an act of bad faith." Some 15 Chief Ministers currently in the Capital decried his decision as "an act of betrayal which is especially to be deplored on the part of a person who has had opportunities to hold high office in the party and government."

The non-congress opposition, particularly the newly formed Janata party, is jubilant. It is a shot in their arm and a plus point in their election campaign.

Jayaprakash Narayan congratulating Babuji said the Janata party would welcome him with open arms. "This is a historic moment and I think the coming elections will change the course of history and give a new leasc of life to democracy and our democratic institutions and strengthen the power of the people."

The Janata Party General Secretary Ram Dhan said: "Our stand has been vindicated. We support Babuji in the struggle to save democracy and usher in a new era in Indian politics."

Sanjiva Reddy, former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, said it was "the best news in two years." Asoka Mehta said that Mr. Ram had joined the "rally of democrats." Charan Singh, Vice President of the Janata Party said: "I am the happiest man today. It marks the beginning of a new epoch in the political history of the country." Acharya J.B. Kripalani said: "Better late than never." Morarji Desai commented: "it should have hapened long back."

Mr. Ram's exit from the congress party will have considerable impact on the voting pattern in the coming elections. A tilt in the electoral balance is evident in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which accounts for a major chunk of members in the Parliament. Bihar is the home state of Babuji and Mr. Bahuguna, a former Chief Minister of U.P., is now with him. With Mrs. Sathpathy, Orissa will also be affected, followed by West Bengal.

Babuji has announced that he is forming a new party called "Congress for Democracy" and would fight elections with understanding with the Janata Party.

A ROYAL STATUS FOR INDIANS

[On Welfare]

The wheel of time churns fast and fast,
Waits for none, holts for none.
Yester year gone, for good it gone,
Yester month a cow-town paper
'Came the proud mother of a news (got elsewhere):
"Sloth are the Pakis and live on welfare."

(Indeed a name to be of proud: "Pure")
Blame me not for caprice, no self-claimed title,
The brave sons of a bygone empire,
Whose dusts are still in whirl-wind flying,
Christened me Paki!
Whose children mile along, pile ashore,
Flee abroad, join convicts* of before

Flee, flee, flee the sinking ship
No more boss, no more master, all a breath I ask.
Glory galore my countrymen,
You who have gained royal status, truth be whatever,
With her majesty being the coffer of welfare.

K.M. Abraham
***Reference: Australia.**

Ram's resignation welcomed

New Delhi, Mar 13 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has told Jagjivan Ram that it is strange that he should have remained "silent all these months" but make baseless charges now.

"That a man of your seniority should choose to make wholesale allegations at this time will be widely regretted," Mrs. Gandhi said in her reply to Mr. Ram's letter of resignation from the Cabinet, where he held the portfolio of agriculture and irrigation.

His resignation from the party and the government was condemned by the Congress Working Committee at an emergency meeting as an "act of bad faith". The committee said its timing was a clear indication of a "plan to help the anti-Congress and anti-people forces."

The Central Executive of the Janata Party, however, welcomed Jagjivan Ram's resignation and all "those who have followed him as our valued partners."

In Patna, independent leader Jayaprakash Narayan congratulated "Jagjivan Babu on his resignation from the Central Cabinet and Congress. I am sure that Janata Party will welcome him with open arms."

In Bombay, Janata Party leader Morarji Desai said he welcomed Jagjivan Ram's leaving the Congress

Eroti

By Sachchidanand S

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Eroticism in Indian art

By Sachchidanand Sinha

Eroticism in art has occupied a far more important place in India than perhaps anywhere else in the world. It is a significant fact which calls for explanation more so because the image of a people reflected in its art is truer to life than a self-image. The image we consciously make of ourselves is always camouflaged to pass what the Freudians call the "socially induced self-censors." It is only in art, which spontaneously reflects our inner self, that our dreams and deepest desires are given away. What appears sublime to the sanctimonious among us may appear very different in a work of art.

How this transformation of character takes place in art is best illustrated by the image of Krishna, who has been our most revered hero. According to the epics he was a great statesman and a sage to whom is attributed the wisdom of **Gita**. But in the alchemy of art Krishna of **Gita** is transformed into the Krishna of **Gita Govinda**.

The image of Krishna, as it emerges from Jayadeva's **Gita Govinda** and its illustration in the miniature paintings of Basohli, Guler, Kangra and the various Rajasthani schools, is that of a naughty child, a jovial companion of the cowherds and a first rate philanderer who spent his days in dalliance with milkmaids in the pastures of Brindaban.

The scenes depicting the wanings, meetings and endearments, which provide almost a complete breviary of lovers, achieve a rare lyricism in some of these pictures, especially of the Kangra school. There is no suggestion of anything sacred or profane in these pictures. They are plain images of eroticism, tenderness and love.

But the eroticism of these miniature paintings belongs to a long tradition of art belonging to this genre. Even at a time when Buddhism was preaching its doctrine of renunciation with full vigour, one could find beautiful yakshis in their most bewitching poses peering from the gates of the stupas. At Mathura has been found a sculpture belonging to the second century which depicts a full Bacchanalian scene. At the entrances of Chaitya of Karle of the first and that of Kanhen of the second century we have sculptures of Mithuna couples which again testify to this pre-dilection for the erotic.

However, this eroticism reached a peak in the medieval period, especially between the eleventh and the thirteenth centuries, in the temple sculptures of Orissa and Khajuraho. Among these sculptures could be found a complete illustration of Kama-sutra with a good deal of acrobatic embellishments. They depict all kinds of carnal pleasures, in every possible and impossible position.

In this background the eroticism of the miniature paintings shows only some refinement mixed with a bit of sentimentality. The pious and the prude try to put a gloss over this fact with the interpretation that these scenes of love and copulation symbolise the union of **prakriti** (substance) and **purusha** (essence), or God and soul. These scenes are supposed to free man's mind from **maya** (illusion) by showing the futility of such carnal pleasures. But these works certainly do not seem to be designed to turn one away from physical pleasures. Had that been the intention of the artists they would have depicted the yakshis and apsaras in the manner in which Willem de Kooning painted his pictures of woman which forcefully repel rather than making sweet images that they are. Most of these figures are obviously intended to rouse one's sensuality.

Others trace this art to the phallicism associated with Siva who is thought to have belonged originally to the pre-Aryan Indus-Valley civilisation. But phallicism owes its origin to a fertility cult of a more primitive kind. It does not lead to the kind of refined appeal to sensuality that we find in the erotic art of India.

The explanation seems rather to be precisely in the excessive other-worldliness of Indian religion which happened also to shape the entire life of the people. This emphasis on the hearafter had sapped the people of the sense of social responsibility. The attitude that developed was "why bother about this world which in any case was only a vale of tears."

Each had to seek a personal salvation through knowledge of yogic meditation. Both these paths lay through arduous disciplining of the self and ascenicism. This aspect was common both to Budhism and Hinduism of the post-Gupta period. Asceticism in religion became especially dominant after the sixth century.

However, not everyone could become a sage or a yogi. The rich patrons of the artists, the kings and merchants, themselves were least inclined to renounce the pleasures of this world.

The path of salvation was forbidding. Most men had to turn back to this world. Had there been a strong sense of social concern they would have sought satisfaction in devotion to improve worldly life. Lacking such concern they were left only with their own bodies. So, failing to attain the ecstasy of the soul they sought to console themselves with the rapture of the body. It was this desire to forget the pains of this world of **maya** in sensual pleasure which found its expression in the erotic art.

So while the icons within shrines conformed strictly to the holy cannons, the sculptures forming part of the exterior of the temples catered to the demands of sensuality of the lay devotee.

A counterpart of this artistic expression of the erotic in religious practice was the orgiastic trend in the tantric cult which also flourished in the medieval period. In fact the bhakti cult, to some aspects of which the miniature paintings gave expression, was an attempt to bring a compromise between the religion based on asceticism and the carnality which had become widespread. Rather than allowing asceticism and eroticism to run parallel, they sought a religious cult where erotic symbolism itself became a vehicle to attain salvation. Now all love seemed ultimately to lead towards God.

But whatever view the righteous may hold, in the miniature at least the artists created works which were free from any trace of these sublime feelings; and the common men in their wisdom took them for what they artistically represented - an unrestrained celebration of free love.

npa Feature Service.

Cut in sugar export

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (Samachar) sugar production during October December the first three months of the 1976-77 crushing season, was about 13,96,000 tonnes against 10,24,000 tonnes during the corresponding period last year, according to the Indian sugar Mills Association.

FILMS

KAAGAZ KI NAO
Directed by B. R. Ishara

Under attack in **Kaagaz Ki Nao**, is the gamut of private and public morality based on double standards including the relationship between parents and children, the teacher and the taught, the position of women in a male-dominated society and the teenager's failure to come to terms with reality. All this was however not unexpected from Ishara the angry man of the Hindi cinema, the maker of such bold films like **Chetna, Charitra and Dil ki Rahen.** The questioning spirit pervades this film: credit titles start with the zooming of question marks in differing shades.

But in the process of questioning, the characters get lost in wordy battles and Ishara is not able to strike the right balance between the verbal and the visual. Rather it is the writer in him, not the director, who wins through. The characters in this film are all flat types sharply divided into the good and the evil, contradicting thereby a fact of life.

As a protest film **Kaagaz ki Nao** fails to make the grade. Though Ishara does not fail to pleasantly surprise his audience every time with fresh faces. In her first adult role, Sarika, who had made news with **Geet Gaata Chal**, pairs well enough with young Raj Kiran, another new face. Aruna Irani has an off-beat deaf-dumb role to play. Reena Ghosh plays the businessman's young mistress with such elan as is rare in the first screen performance.

Kaagaz ki Nao took one and a half years to travel to Delhi after the censor cleared it in Bombay. The reason is obvious. A low budget film with a social theme does not have too many takers. But if Ishara's name should find some day a place in the story of Hindi cinema, it would be as one who cocked a snook at the financier and the big budget film-maker.

ADALAT
Directed by Narinder Bedi
Produced by A K Nadiadwala

This is a two-in-one film: the vendetta of a wronged man seeking vengeance in the name of justice is mixed up in the second half with the conflict-of-values between a smuggler-father and his upright son. This way, the film seeks to stretch its appeal to the widest possible audience cross-section and is very much in keeping with Bedi's box-office hits right from **Bandhan** to **BeNaam**. Even its form and content remain true to that of his earlier films like **Deewar** and **Jeewan Mrityu**.

Most Bombay actors try to prove their mettle playing double or triple roles in a single film; Amitabh Bachchan, for the first time in his career, gets his chance in **Adalat**. As the smuggler-father he successfully modulates his voice to go with his grey wig, but as the honest villager, he is the replica of Dilip Kumar in **Ganga Jamuna** — though his delivery of the Purbi dialogue hardly corresponds with his lip movement; the longer pieces were evidently dubbed.

Waheeda Rehman's flawless speech, precise expression and dexterous acting are a foil to Bachchan's. But Neetu Singh, the almost dumb heroine of **Adalat** is hardly as good an actress as Heena Kausar who is undeservedly given a minor role.

Bedi keeps the tempo of the film pretty fast but in the process ignores or forgets details: eg. a boy shows no sign of physical or mental growth over two years. And one had thought the censor was expected under the new guidelines to brook no murder on the screen but one of Bedi's stereotypes gets away with one.

DARSHAK
In Democratic World.

Akademi awards for music, dance and drama

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (Samachar) Veteran Carnatic Musician Semmangudi R. Srivassa Iyer and well-known exponent of Rabindra Sangeet, Santi Dev Ghose, have been selected for the fellowship of the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Fifteen other artistes have been selected for Akademi awards in the fields of music, dance and drama.

Two of the awardeees--Gopal Mishra (Hindustani instrumental music-sarangi) and C.T. Khanolkar (playwriting)-get it posthumously.

The other awardees are:

Music: Naranrao G. Vyas-Hindustani music-vocal; Karamatulla Khan-Hindustani instrumental music-tabla; K.V. Narayanaswamy--Karnatic music-vocal; Sheikh Chinna Moula--Karnatic music--Nadaswaram; and Timir Baran Bhattacharya--music composition.

Dance: M. Muthiah Pillai--Bharata Natyam--guri; Oja Maibam Ibungohal Singh--Manipuri; Sanjukta Panigarhi and Raghunath Panigrahi--joint award for Orissi dance and music; and Narendra Sharma--contemporary choreography.

Drama: B.V. Karnth--direction; Jyotsna Bhole--acting; and Surya Datta--folk theatre-- Jatra.

Airport modernization

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (Samachar) Airports in the country are to be equipped with modern navigational and communication aids to improve flights safety standards.

The Civil Aviation Department has undertaken a programme for the improvement of these facilities during the next two years, says an official release.

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Withdrawal of emergency urged

Indians for Democracy is greatly concerned that inspite of the announcement of general elections in India, habeas corpus still remains suspended, the main instrument of repression (the Maintenance of Internal Securities Act) continues in effect and thousands of political prisoners still remain in jail (only 300 prisoners have been released to date).

Still behind bars are the key organisers of the opposition. Also behind bars are the rank and file party workers who are vital to any meaningful election campaign. The relaxation of press censorship is accompanied by the Information Minister V.S. Shukla's ominous reminder of the new law which provides for the seizure of printing presses, fines and jail terms for reporting matters considered objectionable by the government.

Conducting of elections under these circumstances is not conducive to the free expression of the will of the Indian people. Such an election, seems to be designed to lend legitimacy to an authoritarian regime reminiscent of similar "democracies" elsewhere in the world.

We sincerely hope that this announcement of the elections will now be followed by the following measures:

1. The withdrawal of the Emergency.
2. The repeal of the Maintenance of the Internal Securities Act.
3. The restoration of the fundamental freedoms guaranteed in Article 19 of the constitution of India.
4. The release of all political prisoners.
5. The suspension of the anti-democratic amendments to the constitution adopted after the declaration of the Emergency.

Int'l Women's Day

The 69th Anniversary of International Women's Day will be celebrated on Saturday, March 12th at 7:30 p.m. at the Unitarian Church on 175 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto.

The initiator of this programme is the International Women's Day Committee, which is made up of various cultural, political and community groups.

The theme of the programme is the International development of women, equality and peace.

The programme this year will arouse special interest because a sixteen year old black student girl who recently escaped from South Africa's Apartheid regime - Mpho Thocuebale - will be one of the main speakers.

An important part of the programme will be a cultural programme presented by various international groups.

The celebrations are expected to draw women and men from many walks of Canadian life.

Further information can be obtained by calling 362-3711 during the day and 534-7883 in the evening, Rosemary McLellan, Co-ordinator.

Research grant awarded

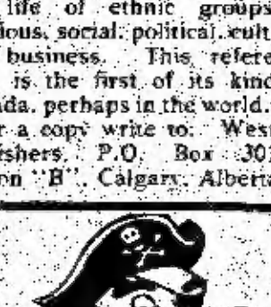
S.K. Sarkar, president of Crystech Company Limited has been awarded a research grant of $6,000, by the department of industry for his work in temperature compensated crystal oscillators and monolithic crystal filters. The company, during its two years of operation has been successful in designing and manufacturing of these sophisticated electronic products for an international market including U.S.A., U.K., and India. Presently the company is expanding its operation in Markham, Ontario.

Mr. Sarkar has been in this field for over eight years. Prior to his present position he was employed with Crovend Limited as head of filter engineering department. He did his masters degree in electronics engineering from Halifax, Nova Scotia and presented various technical papers in international symposium in these fields. He is a member of various engineering societies and served as secretary of the association of professional engineers of Ontario, Don Mills Chapter.

Ethnic directory published

(Ethnic Directory of Canada, compiled and edited by Vladimir Markotic and assisted by T. Petrunic, Western Publishers, Calgary, 119 pages, $10.00).

Here's a directory that gives a remarkable picture of the multicultural nature of Canadian society. In it are about 7,000 entries, listing the name, address, and telephone number of every ethnic group in just about every city in Canada. Among the listings are ethnic, geographical, and religious groups. The directory deals with all aspects of the life of ethnic groups — religious, social, political, cultural and business. This reference book is the first of its kind in Canada, perhaps in the world. To order a copy write to: Western Publishers, P.O. Box 30193, Station "B", Calgary, Alberta.



See page 12

People problems can be serious problems.

This is what Ontario is doing to help solve them in advance.

Recently arrangements were made for a group of Indian children to attend the public school in a northern Ontario town. The principal of the school in the town was aware that Indian children sometimes had a rough time at the hands of other students, and to try to forestall this kind of situation, he called in a Human Rights Commission counsellor to talk to the other children. The counsellor asked the children *if any of them* had ever moved to a new school, and what they thought it would feel like *if they* were the strangers. In this way he helped them understand how the Indian children would be feeling when they arrived, and the integration proceeded relatively smoothly.

Community counselling is one of the major roles of your Ontario Human Rights Commission. We hold seminars and discussions with police in areas where there are communication barriers between them and minority groups, to help relieve tension and promote mutual understanding. We attend meetings of immigrants and native-born minority groups to explain to them both their rights under the legislation and their responsibilities as citizens of this Province.

We also help bring people into contact with local agencies like home-and-school groups, community and government agencies, and churches, which are available to help but which many people don't even know exist. Wherever there's a difficulty based on race, language, colour or creed, the Human Rights Commission is available to generate discussion and motivate people to develop understanding and respect for the other's point of view.

Our job is to help bring people together and encourage healthier relationships among all groups.

If you would like more information or assistance, contact the Human Rights Commission at any of the following addresses:

HAMILTON
1 West Avenue South
Postal Zone: L8N 2R3
Telephone: 527-2951

KENORA
808 Robertson Street
Postal Zone: P9N 1X9
Telephone: 468-3128

PETERBOROUGH
267 Stewart St.
Postal Zone: K9J 3M8
Telephone: 743-0361

LONDON
560 Wellington St.
Postal Zone: N6A 3R4
Telephone: 438-6141

OTTAWA
2197 Riverside Drive
Postal Zone: K1H 7X3
Telephone: 731-2415

SAULT STE. MARIE
125 Brock Street
Postal Zone: P6A 3B6
Telephone: 949-3331

SUDBURY
1538 LaSalle Boulevard
Postal Zone: P3A 1Z7
Telephone: 566-3071

THUNDER BAY
435 James St. S.
Postal Zone: P7E 6E3
Telephone: 475-1693

TORONTO
400 University Avenue
Postal Zone: M7A 1T7
Telephone: 965-6841

WINDSOR
500 Ouellette Avenue
Postal Zone: N9A 1B3
Telephone: 256-3611

KITCHENER
824 King Street West
Postal Zone: N2G 1G
Telephone: 744-7308

Ontario Human Rights Commission
Ministry of Labour
Bette Stephenson, M.D.
Minister

William Davis,
Premier

Province of Ontario

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By Manjula Parakot

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Drums.

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Khan, the fore
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R-Day in Toronto

By Manjula Parekh

India Canada Association in co-operation with other Indian associations arranged a cultural evening in Toronto to mark the 28th anniversary of India's Republic Day. Present at the function were representatives from the Ontario Government, the Ontario Human Rights Commission, Dr. Robert McClure from the United Church of Canada and India's Consul General M.L. Suri.

The message from the President of India, read out by Mr. Suri, described India's forthcoming elections in March as another milestone in her path of progress.

Dr. McClure who was the chief guest spoke on the contributions of the East Indian community and their role in the Canadian society.

He elaborated on the three features of Indian culture which could be effectively and advantageously grafted into the Canadian way of life. These were:

1) religion in our culture which advocates tolerance for all other religions;

2) preservation of the family unit - the nucleus family and the extended family and;

3) non-violence as a means of bringing about political and social changes. How far the non-violence concept is adaptable in day-to-day situations is hard to judge with Mr. Kanji's unfortunate crippling experience still fresh in most East Indian minds.

It was a commendable gesture on the part of India Canada Association to have invited Mr. Carson and his wife to the function. This elderly gentleman, while assisting two East Indians being attacked on the subway on New Year's eve, ended up being hurt himself for being a good samaritan. He was given a token gift in appreciation of his honourable and humanitarian actions.

Light musical entertainment was provided by Bobby's Naya Afsaana and the Gujarat Samaj of Toronto, followed by vote of thanks and refreshments.

Year after year I attend both the Indian Republic and Independence Day functions and what I would term as the most memorable items are the national anthems of Canada and India. "Jana gana mana" comes on loud and clear which is very pleasing in itself until the Canadian anthem is delivered by a group of kids on the stage - very shy and hesitant in their singing. The effect on the whole I can assure you is most pathetic - nay it is an apology for the Canadian national anthem. One way out of this embarrassing situation is to print the Canadian anthem on the programme so that those in the audience may also participate. After all, all is well that ends well.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi offering her donation for the Hospital Welfare Association when some volunteers called on her at her residence in New Delhi.

Course in classical music

A series of lectures and demonstrations based on the classical music of Northern India will be held at Carleton University, Ottawa from February 22.

Participants examine such topics as: music and science; music and psychology; music and meditation; music and religion; Ragas (melody forms) and rhythms, and India's musical heritage.

The course also offers an introduction to practical applications of theory and unique techniques of improvisation, for beginners in performance. The course is designed to appeal to amateur musicians, students of music, and all others interested in Sitar, Tambpura, Flute and Drums.

The course leader is Rup C. Verma, a leader in the field of Indian music. He has performed in India, Europe, the United States and Canada, has taught extensively, and also has composed many works for theatre, ballet and opera. Mr. Verma is a disciple of Ali Akbar Khan, the foremost living interpreter of Indian music.

For further information, please contact: The Office of Continuing Education, Carleton University. Telephone: 231-6660.

Project Black Diamond

The coal production is to be doubled in the next ten years. Most of the additional capacity will come from the mechanisation of mining. This is envisaged in the 10-year perspective plan of Coal India Limited, named Project Black Diamond. The production is planned to be raised from the present 100 million tonnes to around 203 million tonnes a year in the next decade. The prospective plan is estimated to cost Rs 36,400 million.

Transcendental meditation an aid to living

By Major Ranjit Varma

The quest for bliss is a never-ending process. Some find it in tranquilisers, other in "hooch" and still more in liquor. There are also those, though relatively fewer in number, who seek peace in mind through meditation.

This winter I met a number of such "relief seekers" in New Delhi who made some very interesting observations about the effects of transcendental meditation.

One finds them in the oddest places - in a school gymnasium, in a secluded corner of a park, on a neighbour's terrace or in an abandoned university classroom - sitting silently, eyes closed as if in a trance, only the steady rise and fall of their chest indicating they are alive.

They may be in groups or alone, ranging in age from fifteen to sixty, married and single, men and women, students and teachers, professionals and housewives. They are "meditators."

The pressure of daily life has forced us to participate in an unending struggle for survival. The pulls of social conventions and the scramble for economic wealth have left us emotionally maimed and psychologically crippled. They cannot drop out of the existing turbulent socioeconomic structure, but need to be able to come to grips with it.

The stresses of society forces us to turn to psychologists and God-men, mysticism and the occult whether such stresses are magnified in urban environment is not easy to decide. They are certainly becoming more recognisable among the urbanites more and more of whom are seeking solutions.

Transcendental meditation is one such form of stress relief. "Meditation," defined as an exercise of the mind, has been practised for centuries by Indian mystics and sages. That it is now attracting vast followers in the affluent nations of the west is probably because they are searching for new social values there, the gap between sermons and practical living having created its own stresses.

But here in India, where meditation is an integral part of Hindu philosophy, why has its need so suddenly been felt? Doesn't Hinduism offer a form of meditative life?

"Transcendental meditation is a relaxation technique by which it is possible to transcend to a plane of thought which creates inner peace," says Mrs. S. Chatterjee, a nurse-turned-beautician. Her school of beauty culture "was my whole world, and life," before she stumbled on to meditation when she was asked to help with the administrative arrangements for a conference in Delhi to usher in the "age of enlightenment." Her curiosity was aroused and she applied for the teacher training course being run at Rishikesh. At the end of the course she was awarded a degree in the "Science of Creative Intelligence and Transcendental Meditation."

"It wasn't easy getting into the course," she explained, "there were all kinds of MScs and MAs applying for it." She has a BA degree in economics. At present the course requires the applicants to be graduates, and to have proficiency in English and a regional language.

"At the end of the course my whole attitude of life had changed." She felt she had stopped competing within any socioeconomic frame-work. "I have stopped trying to prove myself," she gleefully exclaimed. "I now live for the moment, not for tomorrow or yesterday."

Not being able to restrain the teacher in her, she explained that transcendental meditation did not require the giving up of any particular lifestyle or habits. "All it involves is the repetition of a word twice a day for fifteen to twenty minutes each time." The word is given to the meditator by the teacher, and is only known to the two of them. Though initially asked to report back to the teacher, later the meditator is on his own. She was convinced that stresses similar to those prevalent in the west were now part of urban India too. "What is the difference in our lifestyles - we have almost the same timings for eating and resting, and, almost similar relaxation pursuits," she emphatically stated. She argued that no human being was unstressed, but it depended on how many recognised it. At present 80 per cent of the meditators in India are men, but that could be because it is difficult for women to participate, loaded as they are with domestic responsibilities.

Deepika Dayal, an attractive 18-year-old girl, had taken up meditation because "I have this constant urge to look for the reason for our existence." Working at the 5-star Oberoi Inter Continental Hotel, she is a college dropout because she finds "education for the sake of degrees meaningless." She was "not undergoing any emotional or mental stress." Belonging to an upper middleclass home, she was exposed to disapproval of her lifestyle but had been able to solve most of the conflicts to her advantage. She stopped meditation after a month "because I found it so much waste of time." She abhors the ritual of devoting twenty minutes to it twice a day. "I wanted answers to questions and not mental peace through acceptance of existing standards." But for her, it did nothing.

"I guess I just have a tremendous amount of self-confidence and no time for meditating."

R.C. Bahuguna, a 36-year-old bachelor school teacher had taken up meditation with scepticism but after two and a half years, he did not question it anymore. Meditation helps him emotionally sustain himself "in living out each day." He had suffered the loss of members of his family with an equanimity which had surprised him. He broke meditation for a short period but felt disconsolate and depressed. "Of course, I don't know if that means I have become dependent on it."

Mrs. Khanna, a 40-year-old housewife is more at peace with herself since starting meditation. Her irritability with the children and over her husband's excessive drinking has vanished. "I have never been a deeply religious person," she admitted, "so I don't know if you can get the same kind of peace through religion." Meditation has made her "feel more alive and living."

Vijay Singh, a handsome youth of 24, has an aim in life through meditation. "I had developed all kinds of emotional and economic frustrations in college and meditation has cured me of them."

That he now smoked and drank less was probably because he was now less tense. "Why else does one do anything in excess?"

Meditation had, after two years, become a part of his lifestyle. "I've never tried to or wanted to stop meditating. Why should I?" he asked; "It gives me happiness." He was not too sure if he had become dependent on it.

Prabha Rao, a vivacious unmarried 24-year-old, is a doctor in a private hospital. She had seen how meditation had helped her patients suffering from "psychosomatic" problems, where conventional therapy had failed. "I started meditation because I was constantly plagued by discontentment with my environment," she said. She candidly admitted that she had started finding life difficult to handle and thought meditation might give her some peace of mind. "And it has. I now find I can handle human relationships better."

Thus, the quest continues as more and more people in India join the ranks of those who are seeking the help of transcendental meditation to face life more boldly.

NPA Feature Service.

Bid to prevent inflation

Bombay, (Samachar): The Reserve Bank of India announced stringent measures to tighten credit expansion, including a marginal or incremental impounding of Bank deposits, introduced for the first time in 17 years, in a bid to prevent a resurgence of inflationary conditions in the economy.

Meeting Chief Executives of commercial banks in Bombay, R.B.I., Governor, K.R. Puri called on them to restrain credit expansion "within acceptable limits".

MOVING?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

See page 12

Sikhs keep ready to battle the bigots

Ottawa:

By Tom Hill

This isn't the kind of East Indian to have around when the racial jokes begin: He's six feet, two inches tall, weights 220 pounds and is a whiz at karate and judo. Yogi Bhajan, Western leader of the centuries-old Indian Sikh religion, is also an expert swordsman and a crack shot. If that isn't enough to keep the conversation polite, he's followed by 3,000 Canadian Sikhs who share his belief that self-defence "preparedness" is next to Godliness.

"You can call it the 'ready' religion," says Yogi Bhajan, who began a two-day Ottawa visit on Monday. He leans forward in his long white robes as he speaks, his bushy eyebrows lifting for emphasis.

"My basic advice is to leave the Sikhs alone."

He has just ended a stay in Toronto, where his bearded, turbaned followers told him tale after tale of racial prejudice and violence. Yet there is little backlash.

"The Sikh is very peaceful if not disturbed," says Yogi Bhajan, putting his hand to his full, flowing beard. "But when he feels his religion, his home, his family is at stake, he shall defend himself to the end."

The key word is "defend" — even if racism worsens in Canada, Yogi Bhajan doubts his people would ever take part in a violent uprising.

"We do believe in self-defence. But we also believe in no offence."

Instead of lashing out, the leader of the 2.7 million Sikhs outside India is telling his followers to ignore the insults and forgive the ignorance behind them.

Only if the slurs become unbearably bitter does Yogi Bhajan suggest a campaign of peaceful protest to rally public opinion behind the immigrants.

He doesn't think prejudice in Canada is bad enough to merit that kind of counter-attack yet, even though racism drove him from Toronto nine years ago.

"I'll never forget that," the 47-year-old religious leader said with a slow shake of his head. "I got into one hassle after another."

It was his first move to a Western city, and he opened a school to teach yoga, the main tool of Sikhism. Then Yogi Bhajan set out to find a job to support his family. It's not unusual for Sikh holy men to take outside jobs, but in Toronto race got in the way.

Personnel advisers told him he'd never be hired with that turban. And that beard.

Yogi Bhajan recalls the opening words of one placement officer: "What are you doing here."

"There was cold people and cold weather and cold remarks and cold dealing," he says sadly.

On top of this personal rebuke, Yogi Bhajan was dismayed to find that yoga was an unknown quantity in Canada. He had hoped to teach at university but was turned down.

"They didn't respect my technology" — Yogi Bhajan's favorite term for what he calls the science of yoga.

Then he visited the U.S. and found that cold shoulders melted in the California sun. He was given a teaching post at the University of California at Los Angeles and began winning converts to the Sikh way of life. He quickly moved to L.A., where his success earned him appointment as leader of all Sikhs outside India.

Now he spends about 300 days a year travelling to Sikh centres in North America and Europe, teaching Yoga and showing the Sikh flag to the small, scattered communities of the sect.

"I take away the stink of alienation from my people," he says.

He returns to Toronto every year, telling worried followers not to overreact to racism. He reassures them that most Jews and Christians are on their side and won't let persecution get out of hand.

He feels the tide of prejudice will turn as more non-Indians become Sikhs.

Baba Singh, minister at the Sikh ashram (monastery) on Banff Avenue in Ottawa south, says 3,000 students — most non-Indian — have taken yoga there since instruction began in 1972. Six Sikhs live at the Communal residence, and all are white.

Despite the problems, Yogi Bhajan is confident Sikhism has a future in Canada.

He points out that Sikhs have survived even bloody persecution in the past. Successive invaders, including the British, have fought with the stubborn sect in India and failed to crush it. So why should the Sikhs be defeated in Canada?

"It is not in our tradition to surrender."

(The Ottawa Citizen)

NACOI

Ottawa chapter

Since its formation in December, the Ottawa Chapter of the National Association of Canadians of Origins in India has initiated actions on several fronts.

In planning these actions, the Ottawa Chapter is coordinating its efforts with those of other organizations of East Indians as well as other South Asian and other groups in Ottawa. To this end, several meetings have been held with representatives of the India Canada Association, India Canada Association Charitable Trust, Deshantari, Malyalli Association of Ottawa, South India Cultural Association, Ottawa Sikh Society and the Canada Pakistan Association, Bangladesh Association, Sri Lanka Canada Association of Ottawa and Goodwill Canada. Present plans for the NACOI Ottawa Chapter include: preparation and presentation of a brief on various aspects of education to the Ottawa Carleton and other Boards of Education, meetings with government officials, talks and representations to local Members of Parliament, Provincial legislature, city and regional officials, liaison with other local community organizations, and, aid to those affected by racial discrimination.

Discussion meetings are also planned with the East Indian community and others to broaden the community involvement. One such meeting on the theme of Racial Harmony and Education will be held on Friday, February 18th at the Ottawa Public Library.

LIP projects under IIAS

Toronto: Under two LIP projects 4 community workers (Mrs. Nita Sheth, Surinder S. Gill, Hussain Walli, Uma Dutt) will be working in Davenport and Malton ridings for Indian Immigrant Aid Services. In Malton the staff would develop programs for senior citizens and youth. The Davenport staff will be working in the intercultural area.

Opposition afraid: Sanjay

Bhubaneswar, Feb. 8 (Samachar): Sanjay Gandhi lashed out at the Opposition parties which, he said, were fighting shy of the challenge of an election to Parliament.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting here, he said these parties had been demanding a poll saying that the Congress was afraid of going to the people with its programmes and policies.

Now that the election to the Lok Sabha had been ordered, it was the same Opposition parties which were afraid of facing the people.

These parties, Mr. Gandhi said, were taking the untenable plea that they were not prepared and wanted more time. They had only one-point programme — to oppose anything that the Congress did and spread calumny.

At another public meeting Mr. Gandhi said some people were opposed to the Youth Congress and its programme.

He said the ideology of the Congress and the Youth Congress were one and the same. "It is not an alien ideology but our own." It was the ideology given by Gandhi.

Those who opposed the Youth Congress and the Congress wanted to perpetuate poverty so that the poor could be exploited, he said.

Sathya Sai centre

Sathya Sai Center was established in Vancouver in June 1976 considering the growing number of devotees of Bhagwan Sri Sathya Sai Baba.

The organizing committee of Vishwa Hindu Parishad was very kind to provide the temple hall for Bhajan sessions and the first Bhajan session was held on 24th June 1976 and since then we have been holding Bhajan sessions every Thursday from 8 to 9.p.m.

Bhagwan took human form on November 23rd, 1926 at Putiaparthi, Andhra Pradesh in India.

Before his birth the musical instruments hanging on the wall started to play by themselves announcing the forthcoming auspicious events. As a child He displayed miraculous powers by materializing sweets and gifts from His empty bag for His playmates. At the age of 14 years He declared that He was Avatar of Sai Baba of Shirdi who was His previous Incarnation and had announced His coming to world again 8 years after His death. Sai Baba of Shirdi manifested similar powers and left His physical form in 1918. Young Sai Baba declared that His mission in this world was Veda, Samarakshana, Dharma Sthapana, Bhakta Rakshna and Vidwat Poshana. Throughout the years His Divine will has manifested as thousands of miraculous phenomenon to people like materializing various objects by a wave of His hand, clairvoyance, transcending His body and appearing hundreds and thousands of miles away to console, protect and inspire the devotees. His Divine Grace has been manifested in devotees places all over the world including Vancouver like appearance of Vibhuti or Ash, Kumkum, Nectar, and various objects for worship.

The present activities of the center include Bhajan sessions held at Vishwa Hindu Parishad Temple, 3885 Albert St., Vancouver from 8 to 9 p.m. every Thursday.

In future we plan to start a library, study sessions and show films on Baba. The organization welcomes all for their spiritual pursuits.

Association of women formed

Toronto

A new association has been formed for women of India in Canada. The objectives of the association are: to participate more fully in Canadian life; to promote mutual understanding between the people of India and Canada; to project a positive image of the community; to organize special projects; to arrange social programs.

Membership fee is $5.00/year. Senior women 58 years and above are welcome to join as honorary members.

All women of India are requested to become members to promote our common interest.

For more information call: Mrs. Anu Rao 298-0403; Mrs. Kappu Desai 449-4459; Mrs. Vara Singh 463-5555.

Not pressured into election

Writers, intellectuals, students, workers, leaders of several communities and political leaders were among thousands who had been calling at Prime Minister's residence in New Delhi to pledge their support to Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Addressing them, Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi strongly refuted the suggestion that she had decided to hold Parliamentary Elections because of external pressures.

Declaring that she never yielded to pressures of any kind, Mrs. Gandhi said the Poll decision was taken only after external pressures had stopped.

Mrs. Gandhi stressed the need for a strong and stable India and said that diverse opposition groups would only bring instability at the Centre resulting in a collapse of democracy. India could be strong if there was a stable Government at the Centre and peace in the country, she said.

Solar cells technically viable

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (Samachar): Scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, are trying out various methods of making solar cells economically and technically viable for industry.

Solar cells are devices used for converting solar energy directly into electrical energy.

One of the approaches at the Kanpur Institute involves use of optical concentrators with the cell to reduce its cost. Such concentrators are expected to cut down the need for semiconductor material, an official release says.

Release of censured films

New Delhi, (Samachar): Deputy Information Minister D.B. Sinha announced that every film passed by the Board of Censors may get a chance of being released in one picture house or another in the country.

Inaugurating a seminar on films, Mr. Sinha said an amendment to the Cinematography Act will ensure this by making it compulsory for a picture to be screened in the order of its certification by the censors.

Speaking on the occasion, Information Secretary S.M.H. Burney said useful, socially relevant and educative films may also be shown on the television network.

He said there was also a proposal to introduce in law, as in Britain, an element of compulsion on cinema houses to show children's films once a month or every two months.

Mr. Sinha said the government sought merely to "democratise culture," and not lay down norms or rigid rules, by extending State assistance to film-makers and creative artistes through the Film Finance Corporation of India.

Mr. Burney said Hindi speaking states did not have enough theatres even though Hindi pictures accounted for most of the commercial film production in the country. Half of the 8,000 - odd picture houses are located in South India, he said.

The three-day seminar is being organized as part of the International Film Festival which began January 3. Among other subjects, the participants will discuss: "Film making as a cooperative enterprise — the challenge of costs."

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Last month I intr... cooking and sho... much fun it could b... say they can't cook... reason is that the... possibilities that co... pleasant hobby. T... two important thi... about cooking. Or... ingredients. The o... combine them skill... with appetizer and... now you are ready ... dishes to please ev... complement every... supply few mor... recipes and then yo... will suggest many ... "Puti", "Maurala... Pomphret are small... varieties. In North... closest to them in si... which are nearly ... inches long and so... already cleaned a... with their heads ... any small fish can b... recipe. Indians are... small fish. From th... fish, they make ... "paturis" or smal... mixing them into a... batter and droppi... into hot mustard o... golden. Larger o... together by the... fan-shaped bunches... also in batter ... Vegetable, fish or ... golden crisp fritte... are dipped in this ... being fried.

CRISPY SMELT

Batter:
1 cup all-purpose fl...
¼ cup warm water...
1 tbsp. oil
1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. ohili powder...
1/8 tsp. turmeric...
1 egg - lightly beat...
A pinch of each blac...
and poppy seeds
1 lb. cleaned smelt

Put the flour in a b... a well in the center ... the water a little a... the mixture is smo... pancake batter. M... salt and spices an... beaten egg. Let the... covered, at room te... 30 minutes before u...

If the fish is clea... defrost under warm... or let stand at room... for several hours. If... clean - using a thin ... kitchen shears, slit s... to gills. Remove vi... the heads and tails ... running cold water ... remove any remaini... viscera. Season th... and turmeric. Pou... into a skillet to cove... by at least ¼ inch ... over moderate heat ... forms on the oil. Ho... fish firmly together ... in a fan shape, dip ... batter, and then dro... into the oil to fry u... golden on both sid... them with a spatul... them hot in bunches ... snack or use as a si...

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Kitchen Korner

Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

Last month I introduced men's cooking and showed you how much fun it could be. Many men say they can't cook. Perhaps the reason is that they ignore the possibilities that cooking can be a pleasant hobby. There are only two important things to know about cooking. One is the right ingredients. The other is how to combine them skillfully. I started with appetizer and rice dish and now you are ready to make other dishes to please every taste and complement every meal. I will supply few more interesting recipes and then your imagination will suggest many more.

"Puti", "Maurala" and delicate Pompfret are small fish of Indian varieties. In North America the closest to them in size are smelts, which are nearly always 2 to 5 inches long and sold in markets already cleaned and sometimes with their heads removed; but any small fish can be used for this recipe. Indians are very fond of small fish. From the tiniest baby fish, they make delicious fish "paturis" or small fritters by mixing them into a pancake like batter and dropping spoonfuls into hot mustard oil to fry until golden. Larger ones are held together by their tails in fan-shaped bunches to be dipped also in batter and fried. Vegetable, fish or meat become golden crisp fritters when they are dipped in this batter before being fried.

CRISPY SMELT

Batter:
1 cup all-purpose flour
½ cup warm water,
1 tbsp. oil
1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. chili powder
1/8 tsp. turmeric.
1 egg - lightly beaten
A pinch of each black cumin seeds and poppy seeds
1 lb. cleaned smelt

Put the flour in a bowl and make a well in the center of it. Stir in the water a little at a time until the mixture is smooth and like pancake batter. Mix in the oil, salt and spices and fold in the beaten egg. Let the batter stand, covered, at room temperature for 30 minutes before using it.

If the fish is clean and frozen, defrost under warm water faucet or let stand at room temperature for several hours. If the fish is not clean - using a thin sharp knife or kitchen shears, slit skin from vent to gills. Remove viscera, leaving the heads and tails on. Wash in running cold water and brush to remove any remaining blood and viscera. Season them with salt and turmeric. Pour enough oil into a skillet to cover the bottom by at least ¾ inch, and heat it over moderate heat until a haze forms on the oil. Holding 3 small fish firmly together by their tails in a fan shape, dip them in the batter, and then drop them gently into the oil to fry until they are golden on both sides. Remove them with a spatula and serve them hot in bunches with tea as a snack or use as a side dish.

There's no doubt that seafood is a gourmet's delight and nutritious as well. Another great advantage with seafood is that a good meal can be on the table in minutes. No wonder most people like shrimp, it is a delicacy. But with today's price of shrimp we have to look for some other fish which is equally good. Here is a delicious fish recipe using frozen Rainbow Trout that you may have overlooked in the supermarket. It comes in a handy little frozen package of 10 oz. (2 fish in a package, ready to cook) but not too expensive).

Take the frozen package out of the freezer and put it in the refrigerator in the morning so it will have thawed enough to bone. For this recipe it's best to use partly thawed fish because it is easier to bone.

DOLMA TROUT

1 (10 oz. package) Rainbow Trout
1 tbsp. seedless tamarind
2 tbsp. hot water
½ cup desiecated coconut
½ cup chopped coriander leaves
1½ tbsp. chopped onion
1½ tsp. grated fresh gingerroot
1 green chili, chopped
1 small clove of garlic, minced
¼ tsp. salt
2 tbsp. water.

Split trout and remove back bones but do not cut the fish in half. Spread fish flat, skin side down, and loosen back bones at head end by slipping the tip of a small knife under them. Work fingers under the back bones and lift carefully to pull all bones away without tearing the fish. Sprinkle with salt. In a small bowl soak tamarind with hot water for 10 minutes, and scrape off the pulp. In a blender puree the tamarind with coconut, leaves, onion, ginger, garlic, chili, salt and 2 tbsp. water or just enough to blend the mixture. It should be very thick, soft dough like consistency. Stuff trouts with coconut mixture, and close the opening with toothpick or small skewers. In a skillet just large enogh to hold the trout heat ¼ inch of ghee and fry fish gently in hot ghee until crisp and brown. Transfer the trout to a heated serving platter and garnish with fresh coriander leaves and lemon slices.

Sex, fatigue can't go together

Calcutta, (Samachar): If one is tired, one should avoid a sexual intercourse, an Indian cardiologist advises.

According to noted heart specialist K.K. Datey, a healthy sex union is the nature's best tranquiliser which reduces physical and mental strain.

But if "one is excessively tired or exhausted, he must refrain from such an action," Dr. Datey told an annual meeting of the Association of Physicians of India. He was speaking on matters of "sex and heart".

Dr. Datey said many heart patients were shy to ask physicians about their sex life after an attack and wanted physicians to be more forthcoming with advice.

Normally, Dr. Datey said, sexual activity may be resumed after three months of heart attack, but hastened to add that this could not be taken as a rule of thumb.

Society's destroyer - Racial prejudice

Racial prejudice is repugnant. It is an insidious destroyer. Intolerance digs at the integrity of a society, loosing primitive behavior that demolishes the fabric of decent human existence.

Calgary is not a hotbed of racial strife but prejudice - particularly against South Asians - is becoming far too prevalent. It has happened before. One need look no further than the treatment of the native Indian or the Chinese who laid the tracks and ties for settlement of the West, or the post-war DPs. Today it is the "Pakis". Each generation has its own vernacular.

In some cases, time has healed the rift between peoples of different nationalities and cultures. Sons and daughters fare better than fathers and mothers. But as Calgary grows into a major metropolis, so the influx of immigrants to this city is growing. What bigots don't know is that society is enrichened by a cultural mix, not depleted.

There are probably specific reasons for some of the current attitudes towards South Asians. Obviously their skin color and speech mannerisms attract attention. Customs are different: different foods, different dress in some cases, different religious beliefs. Many come from mercantile backgrounds, and their dealings in the market place may seem overly-thrifty and aggressive to some Canadians.

But are those reasons for racial abuse? Sadly, in Calgary it seems so.

Identifying the solutions is much more difficult than recognizing the problems. It has been suggested that schools should take a more aggressive approach to teaching tolerance. But schools cannot carry the burden for all society. The child also learns at home. Parents who belittle people of other races and cultures, even in jest, breed racism in their children.

Responsibility works both ways. Canada encourages newcomers to maintain their ethnic identity. Canadian society is a quiltwork of varied cultures. But minorities cannot settle here, or anywhere, exclusively on their own terms. The language of the country must be learned, some of the customs of the country accepted; certain sacrifices are inevitable.

But the bulk of the onus lies with the majority of Canadians who arrived here earlier. Prejudice is a controllable passion.

[Calgary Herald]

They were elected

Marathi Bhashik Mandal — Following will be the executive committee of Marathi Bhashik Mandal for 1977.

Sadanand Mankikar (President); Dilip Thatte (Secretary); Hemant Junnarkar (Treasurer); Prakash Adhawtkar (Newsletter Editor); Shyam Nadakarni (Publicity); Miss Aruna Ogle (Teen Representative); Prabhakar Pathale and Mohan Bailur (Members at large) and Gangadhar Deshpande (Past President).

The Mandal's new address for correspondence will be: 36 Albany Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 3C3. Telephone 534-1626.

More non-ferrous metals

During the 18 months of Emergency the total aluminium production was about 309,000 tonnes. The aluminium metal export earned for the country a foreign exchange of about Rs. 220 million. It is expected that in the current financial year the aluminium production will set up another new record at a level of over 206,000 tonnes recording an increase of about 11% over the previous year.

During these 18 months the copper production at 35,000 tonnes marked an increase of 46% over the comparable period. The Zinc production at 41,000 tonnes during the period marked an increase of 25% over the 18 preceding months.

Ottawa doctor wins award

Toronto - An Ottawa doctor was honored here Thursday for his investigation into a condition which resembles an ulcer but has until recently been untreatable.

Dr. Arni Sekar, chief resident of the gastroenterology division at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, was presented with the major research award during the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Gastroenterology.

During a news conference later, Dr. Sekar explained that he had seen 42 women with "ulcer-like symptoms of pain, discomfort and nausea after eating, but no evidence of an ulcer.

"We sent them for x-rays and tests and none of the results showed evidence of an ulcer."

What the researcher did discover upon closer investigation was that these patients were refluxing bile (a fluid secreted by the liver and normally poured into the intestine) into the stomach.

"Normally," explained the scientist, "the bottom part of the stomach contracts and sends this bile in one direction. But in the case of these patients, the synchronization of the contraction was off and the bile ended up in the stomach."

Bile can damage seriously the mucous membrane of the stomach which may then go on to produce an ulcer.

"These patients were experiencing an uncomfortable feeling right after eating and sometimes felt nauseous. They were also experiencing a lot of discomfort."

Fortunately, the doctor discovered that a drug called metoclopromide and originally produced as an anti-nausea medication could "put back the synchronization" and normalize the delivery of bile to the appropriate site.

He warned that patients who consume large amounts of antacids daily such as Tums and Rolaids may be doing themselves more harm than good if they have a condition which is not just a simple case of acid indigestion.

"If someone takes one of these tablets once in a while," he said, "it won't do them any harm but if they are eating them regularly, the calcium salts contained in such preparations will only make the condition worse."

[The Ottawa Journal]

Move to safeguard Asian arts

New Delhi, (Samachar): Indian and Japanese artists working out ways to safeguard Asian cultural identity.

Two eminent Japanese artists, Shigehiko Ishikawa and Josaku Maeda, accompanied by Heikis Chi Kurata, Secretary-General of the Japanese National Committee of the International Association of Arts, Paris, are here to confer with the Indian national Committee on the subject. At a reception in honour of the art delegates, the Indian Committee stressed that the "Asian Artists are now to conjure back into life the values of the East after we have assimilated and understood Western art and culture to the full."

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Professional match for over 33 for a highly educated, well-settled, handsome, clean shaven Sikh executive from Boston area. No bars. #M-1205 The Canadian India Times.

Engineer, Punjabi Origin, invites correspondence from educated, sharp and beautiful girl, please write to:
Kehar, 40 Doverdale News (S.E.)
Calgary, Alberta, T2B 1V9

Wanted charming immigrant for handsome Sikh boy 24, engineer, programmer. No Bars. Write, returnable photographs. Singh 800-25 Woodridge Cr. Ottawa.

Suitable match wanted for an ambitious 24 year old accountant immigrating to Canada shortly. Detailed correspondence is invited from well-educated girls between 20-24. Brother settled in Canada. Write in confidence to: Satya N. Aggarwal, Language Arts Supervisor, Green Bay Integ. School Board, Springdale, AOJ1TO, Newfoundland.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled educated Hindu immigrant girls, for a very handsome Gujarati boy, 26, employed as Civil Engineer in Toronto. Send details with returnable photographs, #M-1208 The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from medical doctors and Ph.D. professionals for a beautiful Brahmin Hindu Punjabi girl, 24, brought up and educated in North America, finishing M.SC. soon. Educated family well-settled in Canada. Caste no bar. Please send photograph (returnable) and full particulars in first letter to #M-1209, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Professionals for Hindu Punjabi girl, 22, 5'5", attractive and slim, Honours Degree Pharmacy, working as Pharmacist in Ontario. Write details #M-1210, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a very handsome, tall, boy, 34. Belongs to a highly educated, cultured and well established family in North America. Professional girls preferred. Write P.O. Box 361, Station "D", Toronto.

Fair, beautiful, girl required, for Indian man, 25 years, 5'8", with British passport, living with father, in Ottawa. Write #M-1211, The Canadian India Times.

Tax exemption for edible oils

New Delhi, (Samachar): The Indian government recently announced complete exemption from basic customs and auxiliary duties payable on five oils and oilseeds.

The list included groundnut oil and groundnuts, palm oil and palm seeds, rapeseed oil and rapeseeds, soyabean oil and soyabeans and sunflower oil and sunflower seeds.

An official release said the step was being taken to ensure availability of edible oils at reasonably cheap prices.

The government also announced exemption from export duty on three categories of animal feeds: the cottonseed cakes and extractions, linseed cakes and guar-meal.

Horoscope

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Jail for untouchability crime

Tirunelveli, (Tamil Nadu), (Samachar): A woman hotelier of Padarandhapulli, near Ettayapuram in Tirunelveli district, has been sentenced to one week of simple imprisonment under the Untouchability Act, which came into force recently.

According to the prosecution, she did not allow two Harijans who had come to the hotel for coffee, to sit inside but asked them to remain outside.

Assn. formed

Toronto: Canadian East African Association — At the meeting held on Jan. 15th 1977 a task force of 12 members was appointed to form an association of people of Indian origin interested in business or profession. Monthly meetings will be held. Those intersted should phone Jay Chauhan, B:884-4511 R:884-4902.

ICA blood clinic

India Canada Association, Toronto: In cooperation with various Indian Associations is planning a blood donor clinic as a service to society in the near future. Place and date will be announced. Those who wish to participate please contact for further information Dr. Govind M. Shah at 493-2847, Murti Davata at 749-5269.

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